

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VI.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1822

[No. 280.]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

London, Thursday, June 6, 1822.—The cry at present among the Country Gentry is—"Remunerating prices: remunerating prices." We shall, therefore, in few words, explain what is meant by the expression. Remunerating prices simply mean such prices as shall enable the land-owners, at the expense of the country, to support all the extravagant grants which they themselves have made out of their estates to Ministers during the last thirty years: and a greater iniquity than that of remunerating prices cannot possibly be conceived; for it would be the consummation of all the practical iniquities of years past: it would be allowing corrupt House of Commons after corrupt House of Commons, up to the time when the present was elected, to commit all manner of wrong, even to that of voting direct and notorious falsehoods (such as that a one pound note and a shilling were equal to a guinea), without suffering any kind of ill consequences! And this we do assert to be in theory most unjust and in practice impossible. It is contrary to the laws of nature and the ordinances of Providence, that men should, either from blindness or perverseness, act wrong, and yet derive from such mode of acting all the advantages of rectitude, firmness, and integrity. "Ye have sinned, and be ye sure your sin will find you out."—Numbers, xxxii, 23. These are the words of Divine Wisdom, which we see exemplified every day.

There is also another cry, equally unjust, and equally deserving notice and reproof:—It is now said, "Every thing falls ultimately upon the land." "Rates, tithes, taxes, all fall at last upon the land." Why, gentlemen, we reply, you should have thought of this when, year after year, you were burdening the land. It is too late to talk thus now, when the land simply stands; or staggers, under that load of taxes which you yourselves have put upon it. It is but three years ago, and long after the peace was concluded, that some of you voted for an addition of ten thousand men to the regular army. As much as was needlessly placed on the top of the column, so much did the bottom of it sink into the mire. Those ten thousand men which were added to the army, brought, perhaps, other ten thousand, wholly, or in part, to the rate-books. Are you now to grumble at the support of those whom yourselves have brought upon the parish? Pauperism has regularly increased with taxation. You went on taxing: you even added three millions in one year, after the peace was concluded: you scoffed at those who proposed any limitation to the extravagancies of Government—called them Jacobins and Radicals—carried unjust laws against them to stifle the power of complaining—wished that those who were dissatisfied with the country, such as you had made it, would leave it. And now behold the result! You cannot live in it yourselves!!! And you expect to be pitied! Pity you? No: pity those whom you have consigned to prisons, for resisting the measures which have brought this ruin upon you!—pity Englishmen whose houses are exposed to be entered at midnight, under the pretence of a search for arms, which not only every Englishman, but every created man by the first law of nature, has a right to have in his house!—pity Englishmen called upon to produce sureties or to go to gaol for unproved and untried offences!—pity Englishmen liable to be banished from their native land for writing twice against that system which has brought you and yours into

your present condition! These are indeed objects of pity. As to yourselves, take the words of the Universal Prayer in your mouths, and see how forcibly they will plead in your behalf—

"That pity we've to others shown,

"That pity show to us."

But soft and fairly, gentlemen: excuse the freedom we are going to take with you by looking in your faces. We suspect we have seen you in court before. Are not you the very persons, one and all of you, who were continually calling out that you would shed the last drop of blood, and expend your last guinea, in the just and necessary war? Are not you, every mother's son of you, the blood-and-guinea men? Why, what pitiful creatures you must be! What, in the name of wonder, can you, after all those declarations, be making such a rout about now? You ought of all men to be most content that you have some slight opportunity afforded you to prove your sincerity. Other men's blood, as we have heard, and even women's blood too, has been shed in resisting those measures which have at last brought distress even upon your order. None of your blood has ever flown. And now, to what has all your swaggering come, since your pockets have been really touched? When the result of that war which both you and we defended as unavoidable, joined to the consequences of those extravagancies which you most corruptly declared to be necessary, very naturally and very justly begins to press upon you, all England is stunned with your clamour: you would stop the very bread of life in its way to the mouths of Englishmen, you would toss it into the sea, or throw it back again to the Polanders to rot on their dunghills, in order that you may enjoy a monopoly of the market for your productions, and, in fact, visit upon the innocent people at large the effect of your own misdoings. But we pray and firmly trust that a benevolent Providence will frustrate your intentions, and that an abundant and well-gotten harvest will retain all the fruits of the earth at their present prices, beyond which they never would have risen but through your criminal subserviency.

By letters of a very recent date, which yesterday reached us from Leghorn, we learn that houses have been engaged in Florence for the Emperors of Russia and Austria, who are expected to arrive in that capital to attend a Congress about the middle of July. The subjects appointed for deliberation and discussion in the conferences of that assembly, are said to be the relative state of Greece and Turkey, and the settlement of the affairs of Italy. The stage is larger than that of the late Congresses of Troppan and Laybach (where the two Emperors could enjoy as profound a seclusion as two monks of Latrappe): but whether the royal actors are to be increased, we cannot as yet ascertain. At any rate, as the spectators of the external show will be more numerous, the world will hear more of it than of the secret conclaves on the German territory. It is extremely probable that both England and France, which formerly rather watched than joined the two former meetings, will send ministers to this, as its range of deliberation will be more extensive, and its decisions more final. It is likewise probable that those "substitutes for Kings" the Austrian Satraps of Naples and Sardinia, with the other tributary Princes south of the Alps, will be permitted to come and pay their homage to the authors of their fate. The question with regard to them will be whether their dominions are to be evacuated by Austria, or retained in

bondage for an indefinite period; and Italy, their country, remembering the original pretext for invasion, and struggling to support her chains, may well address the assembled alliance in the words of the *Lady Constance* to a similar Congress—

"You have beguiled me with a counterfeit,
"Resembling Majesty, which being touched and tried,
"Proves valueless: you are forsworn, forsworn!
"You came in arms to spill mine enemy's blood.
"But now in arms you strengthen it—
"The grappling vigour and rough frown of war
"Is cold in amity and painted peace.
"And our oppression hath made up this league."

Advices from Havannah, received by way of New York, state that a Spanish frigate and sloop of war had arrived at the former place from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 16th of April, with 5,000,000 of dollars on board. At that date the Castle of St. Juan de Ullon still remained in the possession of the royalist Spaniards.

The American papers last received state, that M. Poletica, the Russian Ambassador, has taken his passage at New York, on board the ship *COLUMBIA*, expected to sail shortly for Liverpool.

Lord Londonderry is said to have been rather discomposed at Mr. Freemantle's taking any notice of the Norfolk petition, on Monday night, and so forcing his Lordship to speak on an awkward subject. It is better that the charge should not be handled at all, than "the influence of the Crown is employed to corrupt majorities in the House." But after recent changes, it did seem unlucky that Messrs. Wynn and Freemantle should be the persons who stepped forward to controvert the doctrine.

After the division on Mr. Davenport's amendment on the third reading of the navigation bill, on Tuesday night, and whilst strangers were excluded from the gallery, Mr. Davenport moved that the words "thrown silk" should be struck out, which was agreed to without a division, so that the article of thrown silk is excluded from the operation of the bill.

Mr. Pascoe Grenfell paired off with Mr. Sergeant Onslow on Sir J. Mackintosh's motions on the criminal law.

Mr. Western paired off with Mr. Secretary Lushington, upon Sir James Mackintosh's motion on Tuesday night.

The prorogation of Parliament will, it is understood, not take place before the middle of July. The business before it might easily be terminated earlier; but it is said that Ministers wish to prolong it, in order to prevent the King from going abroad, which he cannot do till the session concludes. The expenses which must be incurred by the Royal travels are considered extremely objectionable in the present distressed state of the country.

It will be recollected, that an account appeared nearly two months ago of the sinking of a great depot for grain at Amsterdam. We present the following statement of the quantities of produce saved and lost on that occasion:—Saved—510 lasts of wheat; 92 ditto of linseed; 213 ditto of rye; 242 ditto of barley; 191 ditto of oats; 15 ditto of buck wheat; total, 1,263 lasts, of 10½ quarters each. Lost—484 lasts of wheat; 120 ditto of linseed; 461 ditto of rye; 176 ditto of barley; 381 ditto of oats; 84 ditto of buck wheat: total, 1,656 lasts, of 10½ quarters each.

On Monday last, the Earl of Blessington and others, of the sub-committee of management, waited upon the Lord Mayor, to request that his Lordship and the Lady Mayoress would sanction a concert for the benefit of the starving population of Ireland, and to apply for the use of the Egyptian-hall for the occasion. His Lordship instantly consented, and it has been fixed that the concert shall take place on Wednesday, the 12th of June. The Prince and Princess of Denmark have, we are given to understand, expressed their intention to be present.

Erratum.—In our report of Sir James Mackintosh's speech on the criminal laws, in consequence of the hon. gentleman having been indistinctly heard, it was stated that the number of

capital offences in the *Code Napoleon* was "sixty;" it ought to have been six.—*Times*.

Alien Bill.—The renewal of the Alien Bill for another two years was proposed by Mr. Peel. If he had proposed a perpetual enactment, we have no doubt he would have obtained it with as much ease as a renewal for two years. We know of nothing that reflects so much disgrace on the Gentlemen of England, as their indifference to the treatment of the Foreigners received into this country. Where paltry interests of their own are concerned, they can make noise enough; but so far from wishing to protect unfortunate foreigners, Ministers have never obtained their support so readily or so extensively as when they asked a power to do what they pleased with those who claimed our hospitality.

Ministers ask the continuance of the Bill for two years; but the arguments on which they claim this go to the permanence of the system.—The pretext is the existence of discontent in several States of the Continent, the Revolutions which have taken place in some countries, and the attempts at revolution which had been made in others. Why, it is generally in unsettled times, no doubt, that men exile themselves from their native country. The language of Ministers then is, that so long as the cause of men's exiling themselves exists, so long is it necessary that the exiles should be at their mercy.—What is this, then, but claiming that Aliens should at all times be deprived of the protection of our law? If the alien violates the laws of the country, he subjects himself to the punishment provided for his offence. But this is not what Ministers want. Those who obtain hospitality from us, must not make this country the theatre of their revolutionary intrigues against Governments with which we are connected in relations of amity; and lest they should do so, the power of sending them instantly away must be kept suspended over them, for "the thousands of publications daily issuing from the periodical and free press of this country, give a daily, if not an hourly, opportunity of circulating throughout the Continent the feelings and opinions entertained of different parties, and of different States." But why, in God's name, should we make ourselves police-agents to these different States? We have no right to interfere with the precautions they deem it necessary to take, and they have no right to expect of us that we should accommodate our municipal laws to them. They have no right to demand of us, as the condition of the continuance of relations of amity, that we should subject Aliens to any other punishment for their actions than that to which we ourselves are liable. Men driven by political agitations from their home do not, on reaching this country, renounce their feelings and their wishes. They cannot be supposed willing to let slip any opportunity which may occur for increasing their chance of accomplishing the object of their desires. If this is conspiring, if this is intriguing, every political exile must be engaged in perpetual intrigues and conspiracies.

But we have made the cause of the continental Despots our own—and hence, not content with the power of the laws, it is wished to give these Despots all the benefit of the intimidation necessarily resulting from an Alien Act—our Boroughmongers have a fellow-feeling with every oppressive Government of Europe, down to that of Turkey.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Mexico and Peru.—ITURBIDE seems fully resolved to play the tyrant in Mexico, and SAN MARTIN in Peru. The evil will probably work its own cure; but though it should not, these countries will still have gained greatly by throwing off the Spanish yoke, as the tyranny of a foreign ruler is necessarily much more pernicious than that of a native prince.

Glasgow.—The Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty in Glasgow gave a Dinner, on Tuesday last, to JOHN LAWLESS, Esq. the Editor of the *IRISHMAN*, a very able and spirited Journal published in Belfast. Mr. LAWLESS was at the same time presented with a handsome piece of plate.

Turkey.—Our private letter contains nothing of importance this day. The expresses from France increase the probability that peace has been concluded with Turkey, but do not entirely settle the question.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1832.

ALIEN ACT.

Mr. PEEL rose to submit a motion to the house which, but for the discussion brought on by the honourable baronet (Sir F. Burrell), he should have presented at least two hours earlier in the evening. What he had to propose was, that the powers of the alien act should be intrusted to the executive Government for a period of two years longer. An honourable member who sat opposite (we believe Mr. Hobhouse) had desired some time since that the measure might have a full discussion and had accompanied his demand with a threat of adopting a remedy something unusual, if that full discussion was not given. He (Mr. Peel) did intend to discuss the question fully; and he hoped he should thereby obviate the necessity of that remedy to which the hon. member opposite had alluded. While he stated his intention of full discussion, however, he felt that it would be impossible for him to introduce any thing new into the subject; and he must declare, therefore, against being taunted with only saying things which he had said before. Even those who differed from him most widely in opinion, would admit that he opened the question fairly to the house, if he touched, first, the nature of the danger to which he proposed to apply a remedy; next, the character and extent of the remedy itself; and last, the various objections which, upon general principles of policy or apprehensions from abuse of power, might be started against the remedy by those who were adverse to its application. And to begin, then, with the nature of the evil which he was to cure. He recollected that he was proposing the continuance of an alien bill at a time when the country had been seven years at peace, and after an assurance from the Sovereign, at the commencement of the session, that he continued to receive assurances of the favourable disposition of foreign powers. But every man who looked back to the events of the late war, the circumstances of the contest, and to the principles which had produced it—every one who dwelt upon the consequences by which that war had been attended, upon the subversion of ancient dynasties and the establishment of new ones, upon the growth of fresh interests in the process of the struggle, and upon the affection of those interests by the transition from war to peace; every man who considered those facts must admit, that it was not the mere signature of a treaty of peace, nor even the duration of that peace for 7 years, that could extinguish the principles which had led to the tumult, or conciliate the various interest which had taken part in it. He denied that the fact stated threw any imputation upon the peace; but every one who attended to the political affairs of Europe must have seen, within the last two years, great ferment and great political agitation: in some countries, open and absolute revolution; in others, attempts to the same end through the instrumentality of armed forces and secret societies; and in others, conspiracies which were of the most dangerous description, but which the wise and timely exertion of power had prevented from exploding. The consequence of those conspiracies and revolutionary attempts had been the expatriation of many persons who were concerned in them. Many of those individuals had sought refuge in this country; and notwithstanding that the powers of the alien bill were in existence, the protection which they asked had not in any instance been denied to them. No matter what might be the character of the man, the principles he entertained, or the associations with which he was connected. On his arrival in this country there had been an oblivion of the past; and the asylum which he looked for upon the shores of Great Britain had not, he (Mr. Peel) repeated, in a single instance been refused. Even where informalities existed, which might have borne out exclusion, he appealed to honourable gentlemen before him if those informalities had been taken advantage of. He stated these facts because he wished to show the house that England had not forfeited her character for hospitality. If in any one instance the powers of the act had been employed, it had been in the case of an individual (probably General Comgaud) who had come to this country, not for protection, but in order to make it the scene of his abominable designs. He (Mr. Peel) was holding in his hand a list containing the names of several persons implicated in the events to which had been adverted. He did not think that he should be justified in so exhibiting as to give a clue to the retreat of the individuals in question; but he said no more than could be shewn when he stated to the house, that there was not a conspiracy nor a revolutionary attempt for the last two years, but had thrown some persons upon the face of this country. The fact was, that instead of the alien bill operating as a terror to foreigners, the number of aliens had increased during the time of its enactment. In the year 1818 there had been 22,000 aliens in the country; in the present year the number exceeded 25,000. In 1819 the increase of arrivals above departures had been 266; in 1820 the increase had been 640; in 1821 the increase had been 615; and in the five expired months of the present year alone, the increase had been no less than 655. It was impossible to avoid inferring from these facts that the alien bill had not operated in any way to prevent the resort of foreigners to this country, either with a view to their interests, or to escape prosecution for their crimes. He hoped that he

should not now be met with the argument, that the increased number of aliens formed an increased reason for withholding the powers of the bill. If power over an increased number of persons was to be called an increased power, then, had the number of aliens diminished instead of increased, he might have made an argument upon that diminution of power in favour of his measure; but it would be most unfair to convert a proof of the lenity with which the act had been used into a plea for continuing to intrust Government with its powers. Under this bill, then, he might engage to secure to the foreigner who sought an asylum in this country an oblivion of the past. (*cries of hear from the opposition.*) He should be glad to learn what was the meaning of that (*hear.*) Was it intended to deny the fact? and if not, he (Mr. Peel) would maintain that he had a right to say to aliens "You shall not abuse the hospitality of these shores, you shall not desecrate the sanctuary you have chosen, by making it the scene of future conspiracies and cabals." (*hear.*) It would be in the highest degree improper, and indeed unjust, to suffer this metropolis to become the resort of all who should be disposed to enter into plots against the peace of states with which we were in amity. Were the present alien act permitted to expire, such, he averred on the responsibility of a minister, would be the case, and he held it better to justify the measure which he was about to propose by precedents and an appeal of the kind he had now made than to lay before a secret committee information which it must always be desirable to conceal. It was with a view to a particular evil that he recommended the measure in question—a measure to which he attributed the prevention of very serious evils and inconvenience. He could assure the house that in bringing it forward he was biased by no partiality or prejudice, and that he founded it not on any vague surmise. Still less was he influenced by any suggestions from foreign courts. (*hear, hear.*) No, it was as Secretary for the Home Department, and by virtue of that office alone, that he should now submit to Parliament the wisdom and expediency of renewing those powers under which the admission of foreigners to this country had been regulated since the peace. (*hear, hear.*) With regard to the nature and extent of its remedial influence, he was himself utterly at a loss to discover what there was about it to challenge so determined an opposition as there was some reason to apprehend. (*hear, hear.*) One of the chief provisions of the bill was that which required from every foreigner landing in this country a statement of his rank and situation in life, and in default of such communication imposed a penalty on the ship-master in whose vessel he arrived. The more material, however, indisputable, was that conferring on the Crown a power to direct by proclamation, or order in council, any foreigner to quit the kingdom. In case of disobedience, he was at first subjected to a small penalty, still retaining a right of appealing to the council, after which he might, if he gave no satisfactory explanation, be at once removed. True it was, that the whole measure must be regarded as a departure from the ancient laws and policy of our Government, in favour of which a presumption must always be entertained; but then this presumption must necessarily be subordinate to great emergencies, and to dangers of a peculiar character. An honourable and learned gentleman (Sir J. Macintosh) had the night before attempted, and as he (Mr. Peel) thought not very fairly, to create an unfavourable impression against this proceeding, by a reference to *Magna Charta*. Just so it had been usual to allude to the policy of Queen Elizabeth, and of states placed in circumstances altogether different. Now any individual who listened to the honourable and learned gentleman, and did not happen to be familiar with the original copy of *Magna Charta*, must surely conceive that the admission of foreigners to our shores was established in it as a ruling principle, according to which the right could neither be limited nor withheld. On examining it, however, there appears no such variance between its authority and measures of a more recent date. He found in it, indeed, but one enactment that at all respects strangers, and this, by the exception accompanying it, proved to be far from a general or permanent regulation. *Quod mercatores habeant potestatem saluum ire et venire ad emendum vel vendendum sua omnibus malis tollis per antiquas consuetudines.* But it was also provided, that in the event of war, the merchants of the country with which we had commenced hostilities, should in the first instance be attached, and kept in custody till it was seen in what manner our own merchants were treated by their government. He believed that on all such occasions the balance of hospitality was in favour of this country, and it was also worthy of remark that the enactment which he had already alluded to, terminated with the phrase *nisi antea publice prohibiti*, or unless the King in Council prohibited them. (*cries of "no, no."*) As to the conduct of Queen Elizabeth and the policy subsequently adopted by this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the periods of those events bore no resemblance to the present. When Queen Elizabeth, in another part of her reign, was surrounded by different circumstances, she, probably recollecting the expression *nisi antea prohibiti*, pursued a course wholly unlike what had been so loudly commended. In the council-register of her reign might be seen copies of directions issued to bishops to the Master of the Rolls, and to two aldermen of London (Haywood and Osborne), that all foreigners not belonging to any church or congregation should be ordered presently to avoid the kingdom. Were that great Princess now alive, she would be disposed to form no exalted idea of their wisdom for hesitating on such a measure, or for appealing to the opinions entertained by the barons of

King John as a source of instruction with regard to it. (*hear.*) But in order to fortify his argument, he might here allude to a bill lately presented by an hon. and learned member of that house (Mr. Scarlett), a gentleman of high reputation in the Courts, and who might be considered as the model of a Whig lawyer. He meant the allusion merely by way of precedent, not as a reflection in any point of view, though he hoped it might serve as an instance that gentlemen on the other side, whatever were their political opinions, did not when they sat down seriously to remedy a grievance think of referring to all the ordinances or principles of *Magna Charta*. The hon. and learned gent. had recently introduced a bill for the more effectual removal of the poor, and this bill enacted that a single justice before whom a pauper should be convicted of refusing to work, or of leading an idle or disorderly life, might have the power of committing him to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for a time not yet specified. (*hear, hear.*) Now he (Mr. Peel) was far from censuring this provision, (*hear, hear.*) but how did it accord with the well-known declaration of *Magna Charta*—*Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonetur nisi per iudicium parium suorum*? (*hear, hear.*) It could not be denied that all power was liable to some abuse; but the experience of seven years went to indicate, that the proposed measure was as little likely as any to produce it. Rotarus had been laid before the house, showing that the powers with which it invested Government had been exercised but in four instances since the year 1815. Doubtless this was not a complete justification; but it at least afforded a presumption, that the continuance of those powers would not lead to any practical evil or inconvenience. If it were said that there was no guarding against the abuses of subordinate agents, he would undertake to assure the house, that subordinate agents should never exercise these powers, or be permitted to threaten their application. He did not consider that foreigners were in any danger of suffering injustice by the effect of malignant insinuations on the mind of a State, nor had the conduct of the British Government hitherto been such as to afford an injurious example to the detriment of our countrymen resident in foreign states. He now having thus stated the evil, the nature, and extent of the remedy, with the principal objections that he anticipated, pledged himself on his responsibility to a just exercise of the power in question. He believed it to be a measure of lenity and moderation. (*hear, hear.*) He certainly did not undervalue the opposition it might encounter, but he had rather submit to any inconvenience or unpopularity than carry about with him during the recess, a heart-sickening consciousness that from the dread of these, he had been deterred from bringing forward a measure which he believed essential to our national interests and security (*hear, hear.*) He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the alien act.

Sir J. MACINTOSH observed, that he had felt the deepest anxiety and alarm on hearing that it was in contemplation to propose a renewal of the present measure. As compared with any necessity that could be pleaded for it, he now found that it was calculated to excite yet more serious apprehensions. It could not but produce the deepest melancholy to find principles such as those proclaimed by the right hon. gent. avowed to a House of Commons, or to any assembly of men accustomed to a free government. (*hear, hear.*) It was lamentable to find them made the ground of a legislative proceeding, against which so many objections might be urged, by a minister of great talents, and, with the utmost sincerity he said it, of high character. The right hon. gent. was thus furnishing them, not with an auspicious sample of the future benefits that might be expected from his career, but marking the outset of an administration which would probably last longer than he (Sir J. Macintosh) should live, by an assertion of principles that, if pushed to their legitimate consequences, would subvert every law and every security which we now enjoyed. (*hear, hear.*) What was the tenour of this proceeding? It vested in the government a direct and absolute power of banishing from the house of their choice from the conduct of their affairs, and perhaps the seat of their fortunes, 25,000 individuals. (*hear, hear.*) This bill, too, was to be passed on the assurance of a Secretary of State to the House of Commons, that he would only exercise this absolute power in cases where it should be necessary and expedient. (*hear.*) Gracious God! had it not been said that ship-money was so moderate, that although levied by the mere authority of the King, no real grievance or oppression was likely to arise from it? The very same arguments had been urged in defence of that iniquitous imposition, which were now advanced by the right honourable gentleman, and which would go to destroy every right that had been acquired for us in a lapse of ages. The right honourable gentleman tendered his responsibility, and relying on this, they were invited to surrender principles which their forefathers had maintained and established with their blood. When Lord Strafford, who, though a guilty man, was illegally condemned, was among the other grounds of his impeachment, charged with having advised in council the bringing an army over from Ireland, to enforce the King's proclamations in this country, it was represented on the other side that the only object was to preserve tranquillity, to enforce the laws, to defend juries, and to maintain public peace against the Pym and Hampdens of their country's liberties at that period. The number of foreigners now in this country, and necessarily claiming our protection, was supposed to be about 25,000. If a measure of the nature of this bill were not called in-

to operation, and if proceedings of another kind were taken against the alien, he might have his action for false imprisonment against the men who should remove him by force from his residence; for as long as he resided in this country he would be entitled to the protection of the laws of the country. But what was to be thought of a minister who should propose that aliens should be deprived of all the rights usually belonging to persons resident amongst us? What was to be thought of the minister who should, upon his own responsibility, demand that these rights should be annihilated, on the ground of his own assertion, that their existence would be dangerous to the state, and upon his assurance that the power thus vested in him would not be abused? Would that, he asked, be a fair ground for enacting such a bill? Could any bill of pains and penalties be justified on this ground? Was there any difference between the present measure and a bill of pains and penalties? Had it not the effect of such a bill against 20,000 British subjects? (for so aliens residing in this country ought to be considered, as far as they were entitled to protection from British laws.) Was this large body of persons to be deprived of all legal rights upon no other ground than the assertion of a ministers, that he considered that residence here would be dangerous, and that he would take care that neither by himself nor, any of his agents should this power be abused? (*hear, hear.*) He would freely admit that he did not anticipate any abuse, from a disposition in any minister of the country to commit an act of injustice towards an alien. But there was still an abuse to be apprehended—that evil-minded and malignant persons might circulate false reports to the ruin of an obscure alien, and that a minister could not always guard himself against the influence of such reports. He had always been of opinion, that the principle of hearing both sides in case of any allegation of crime, or any charge whatever, was the best, not only for the protection of the people generally but also for the security of those in power, who were even surrounded by those whose interests induced them to abuse their confidence. But it was contended in favour of the present measure, that only a very few had been sent out of the country under the operation of this act. What was this but saying that it must be a matter of indifference to the aliens resident in this country, whether they remained here by sufferance or by right—whether by their own free will, or by the caprice of a minister? This was, indeed, the doctrine of despotism (*hear*); and a doctrine which he should not have expected to hear from a minister of the Crown in this country. He acquitted the right hon. gent. of any disposition to act despotically, but certainly his arguments on this question had a tendency that way. The doctrine of liberty was, that to be free was necessary to happiness; but the doctrine which the right honourable gentleman advocated was, that to live under a despotism did not detract from the happiness of man. This was in decided contradiction to the opinion of a celebrated writer of a period to which the right hon. gent. alluded. It was the opinion of the great Hooker. "That to live by one man's will, was always found to be the cause of many men's misery." (*hear, hear.*) These were the sentiments of a man who certainly could not be considered as at all favourable to anarchy. And why had Hooker given this opinion? Not because the will of the one man was always exercised against those who lived under it, but because it was always precarious. (*hear.*) This was his objection to the Alien Bill. It was not because he thought it would be put in force against the great majority of those foreigners who might live in this country, but because he was unwilling to see 25,000 individuals coming here like beggars, and existing here only by the will of a minister. This was abominable to the law of England. But according to the doctrine of the right honourable gentleman, it was a matter of indifference whether that large body of men resided here by law, or merely by the goodness and generosity of a secretary of State. (*hear, hear, from Mr. Peel.*) He thanked the right honourable gentleman for the cheer, for it gave him an opportunity of explaining what he might otherwise not have dwelt upon more fully. The right honourable gentleman did not perhaps use the particular words, but what was the drift of his argument in support of this measure? It just made to the alien the difference between Turkey and England, between Middlesex and Morocco, between liberty and slavery. (*hear, hear.*) Could the right honourable gentleman deny, that his bill would have this effect to the foreigner? Would it not render his residence here, as precarious as in the most despotie country in Europe? The same danger might no doubt not exist from the minister here, but to the foreigner's own mind, the security was not the greater. But it was asked in a tone of confidence, can we allow that foreigners shall come and make this capital the seat of conspiracies against foreign governments? In order to see the force of this argument, it would be necessary to inquire what were the advantages which this capital possessed, for carrying on a conspiracy against a foreign government; and what were the governments against which such conspiracies might be excited? He would suppose that a body of Neapolitans had taken refuge in this country from the foreign barbarians who had taken possession of their beautiful country. Was London the place where they could be most likely to act with effect to rescue Naples or Milan, or Turin, from the dominion of foreign bayonets? Could they raise regiments here, or send ships from this port to the aid of their suffering country, or had any such thing been attempted? If any conspiracy were in contemplation, he could hardly suppose a worse place for carrying it on with effect than London. But the right honourable gentle-

man said, that as long as these things lasted, it would be necessary to continue the present measure. What did he mean by the assertion? Did he mean to assert, that such conspiracies or a danger of them existed, or was it to be understood that the alien bill was to be perpetual? He feared the latter was intended, when he heard the right honourable gentleman say, that it would be justified by a "temporary or permanent emergency." For his own part, he could not well understand the meaning of the term "permanent emergency." He could only suppose that a residence of six years in another part of the kingdom had created a slight confusion of ideas which caused him to mix up terms so different. (hear, hear) Or, perhaps, and it was the more probable, that intending the measure to be perpetual, and the whole of his arguments going that way, the word "permanent" naturally shot across his imagination, and he applied it to what he called the "emergency" on which he rested the bill at present. His argument was—that as long as refugees came from foreign countries to seek an asylum here—no matter from what cause, whether good or bad—so long should a bill of this kind continue; but when the causes for such refuge ceased, then the bill might be repealed. (hear, hear.) That was, as long as the distressed, the persecuted, and afflicted of other nations had need of an asylum on our shores, so long should our ports be closed against them; but the moment that general content and satisfaction existed in every country—the peace of Paradise was established on earth, and that the men of other nations no longer sought or required our protection, then our gates should be thrown open, free as the air of heaven, and admission given to those who on their knees should come and ask it. (hear, hear.) What was this but a hypocritical cant, of affecting to proffer assistance where none could be required, and denying it where it was most wanted. The right honourable gentleman had gone back to other ages for precedents. Now he would request him to transport him for a moment to the first year of the reign of James II., when by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, not only 25,000 but 50,000 Protestants, subjects of France, sought an asylum in this country let him suppose, that the minister of that day (Lord Preston) had come down to the House of Commons and demanded an alien bill, what would have been his language? It would be something of this sort—"whereas the King, my royal master, has afforded an asylum to the Protestants who have sought refuge in this country from persecution in their own, has assisted them by every means in his power, and used all the means placed in his hands by Parliament for their relief, but he now wishes that Parliament should enable him to send them out of the country at discretion; that to prevent the danger of their conspiring here against the Government of their own country, and thereby involving us in a war with France, his Majesty desires to have the power of banishing them as he shall see occasion, but the House of Commons may rely on it that this power will not be abused." Suppose Lord Preston had used such an argument in favour of an alien bill would it not have been as specious and as reasonable as that which the house had this night heard from a minister of a Prince of the House of Brunswick? He contended it would be even more so, because it was much more likely that a conspiracy should have taken place against the Government of France at that time, than that any conspiracy against a foreign government should be contrived at the present period in London. The right honourable gentleman had alluded to the reign of Elizabeth, and quoted the order in council of that reign directed to two aldermen in London, commanding them to order all foreigners belonging to no congregation presently to avoid the kingdom. He was not aware on what authority this statement rested, but he should not be disposed to place much reliance on the authority of quotations of precedents from the reign of Elizabeth. He remembered that in the other house of Parliament, in 1816, an order of Elizabeth, authorizing the banishment of Scotchmen from England, was quoted in support of an alien bill then in progress; and it was on two subsequent occasions quoted in the House of Commons for a similar purpose; but it appeared on examination, that this was founded on an act of Henry the Seventh; enabling the Crown to banish Scotchmen from England, but which was afterwards repealed by the Act of Union with Scotland. After having heard this quoted in support of three alien bills, and finally destroyed, he was not disposed to place much reliance on authorities from the reign of Elizabeth. He could easily understand the meaning of the words "of no congregation." They alluded to Roman Catholics, but then that might be better explained if the house were better informed of the particulars of this order. They were not told what year—whether it was in the war against Spain, or the Catholic league; in either of which cases different constructions might be put on the order. He did not offer these remarks as an answer to the point, but merely to show that its authority was not clear; and it was very probable, that if the whole of the circumstances respecting it were known, it might be explained as fully as the other authority to which he had alluded. With respect to the observations made on the bill introduced by his honourable and learned friend (Mr. Scarlett), he would offer no remark, satisfied that they would be fully met by his hon. and learned friend himself. The argument which the right honourable gentleman had founded upon the meaning of the words "*nisi publici prohibiti*," he would leave him to settle with Sir Edward Coke, whose authority in Westminster-hall, would not, he apprehended, be diminished by the right

hon. gent.'s opinion of it. Sir E. Coke had clearly and distinctly stated that the meaning of those words was, "unless prohibited by act of Parliament." (hear.) But the right hon. gentleman had contended, that the clauses of *Magna Charta* extended to merchants only; but let the house look to the state of society at the period when *Magna Charta* was signed. There were at that time no travellers but merchants. They were almost the only persons who visited foreign countries, and the clause which alluded to them went to the greater part of the foreigners who visited this country. At that period there were, he apprehended, few gentlemen who thought it necessary to complete their education by making the grand tour; few who were disposed to visit the court of King John in England for the purposes of greater polish and refinement, (hear, hear); and though, no doubt, there were in those days very many learned doctors, who lectured on subjects of science in the halls of Oxford, yet he believed their learned labours were not much attended to by the youth of Rome, of Florence, or of Milan. (hear, hear.) He could not but infer that as merchants, where at that time almost the only foreigners who resorted to our shores, the allusion to them must have included aliens generally. But the right hon. gent. had talked of the treatment of merchants. It was true that by the law of nations one country might retaliate the treatment which its subjects had met from another state; but it was said we did not retaliate after the peace of Amiens, the treatment which the subjects of England had experienced in France. He should be ashamed of his country if it had so disgraced itself. He was too proud of his country, to think that it could for a moment have descended to such violent expedients; and he was surprised that the right honourable gentleman should have considered England entitled to praise for such an act of forbearance. For his own part, he should consider himself a traitor to the honour of his country, if he took praise to her for an act of common humanity. (hear.)

Mr. H. TWISS rose to support the bill, and contended that the right of excluding strangers was one inherent in every state, and that its exercise ought not to be considered an act of injustice. A country which tolerated the residence of foreigners within its territories had a right to say, "You shall be treated as our subjects, as far as having the protection of our laws; but we will consider you only as tenants at will, and you must depart whenever we think proper to give you notice to quit." This was the condition of all tenants at will, and none should consider themselves injured by its being enforced. The honourable and learned gentleman (Sir J. Macintosh) had talked of the practice of ancient times, but he (Mr. Twiss) was prepared to maintain that the practice of every period of our history was in perfect accordance with the principles of the present alien bill. He would not go to what happened before the conquest, or allude to the time of Alfred, who would not permit foreign merchants to visit our shores, except at the period of the four fairs, and then they were not allowed to tarry beyond forty days. He would come later down—to the time of *Magna Charta*, upon which so much reliance was placed. At that period it was well known that foreign merchants trading to England were subject to the most grievous exactions. The barons, who had got a taste for foreign luxuries, were naturally anxious that the merchants who introduced them should not be exposed to too great extortion, and therefore they introduced that clause which authorized them to come and tarry in this country, unless publicly prohibited. That this was the fair interpretation of that part of the great charter, was fully proved by the enactments in the 2d and 14th of Edward III. He knew there were many modern lawyers who contended differently, but he would maintain that the construction put upon that part of *Magna Charta* by his right honourable friend (Mr. Peel) would be found to be borne out by all subsequent enactments. To a person who had not taken the trouble to make himself acquainted with the laws respecting aliens, and who might have listened to the debates on our modern alien bills, it would appear that those bills went to deprive them of their birth-rights—of privileges which they were entitled to equally with British subjects. But a little inquiry would satisfy any reasonable person that a residence at will in this country was not the right of any but British subjects. It would be found on inquiry, that there were a variety of strong enactments against aliens at different times. It was well known that an alien could not buy an estate in this country; or if he did, it became immediately forfeited to the crown. For a long time after the conquest an alien could not rent a house in England; and now he could not, except he was a merchant, and rented it for the purpose of his business; nor could an alien merchant hold a lease even of the house or shop in which his business was carried on; so jealous were our ancestors of giving to foreigners any permanent establishment in the country. According to the arguments of those who opposed this measure, aliens would have much more extensive privileges than were accorded to British subjects; for if a British subject chose to leave the country, the King had a right to prevent him. If he had left it, and were resident abroad, he might be recalled under a penalty by proclamation; but an alien might go when he pleased, and when gone, he could not be recalled. The only power which the state exercised, and which by this bill could be exercised over him, was to send him away whenever his residence here might be considered dangerous to the country. Thus, he contended, was a power which every state did, and ought to possess, over the subjects of another resident within its territories. The attempt,

then, to give to the alien what was called equal advantage with the British subject, would probably go farther than its supporters intended, for it would give to the alien a decided superiority. He therefore contended, that the power of removing aliens ought to be vested in the hands of the executive government. The honourable and learned gentleman had stated, that the object of this bill was to gratify the rulers of foreign states, by excluding their obnoxious subjects from the protection of this country. Now he must beg leave to differ altogether from his learned friend upon that point, though he should wish to know where was the evil, even supposing the case to be as he had stated it. Were not the parties to whom his honourable and learned friend alluded, known to be men of a sullen, factions, and turbulent spirit, discontented with the present order of things upon the continent, and anxious to disturb the tranquillity which at present fortunately prevailed there? The great desideratum with men of such a temper was to find a place in which they might mature their projects in secrecy and safety; and if this country, from its insular situation, its readiness to give credit, its free press, and the unbounded licentiousness in which that press indulged, afforded them such a place as they wished for, surely it was not altogether improper to arm the executive government of it with such power over them, as would prevent them from plunging it by their revolutionary schemes into war with states with whom it had no legitimate cause of quarrel. They had also been told on the other side, that this measure was now improper, inasmuch as it was originally passed as a war measure. He allowed such to have been the case; but if hon. gentlemen would take the trouble of comparing the present bill with the original war measure, they would find all the severity and harshness of it omitted, and omitted, too, because we were once more returned to a state of peace. But were honourable gentlemen ready to contend, that the alien bill ought to be abandoned altogether? If they were, he would ask them on what grounds they were prepared to state that discontent had vanished from the different states of Europe? Did they think that because the waters were now smooth, all the force of the tempest was spent? and that because the air was at present still, all the materials of confusion had been banished from the elements? If such were their opinions, they were indulging themselves in a flattering error, in which he should be almost loath to undeceive them, so seldom did they indulge in errors of such a nature. The hon. gentleman, after cautioning the house against being misled by the arguments of his honourable and learned friend, concluded by giving his support to the continuance of the alien act.

Sir R. WILSON said, that though the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Peel), in introducing this measure to the notice of the house, had declared his willingness to take upon himself all the responsibility of it, he could never consider the measure as the measure of any other person than the noble lord (Londonderry). The right honourable gentleman, in proposing the continuance of this measure, had likewise told them that they were now in the 7th year of peace. Instead of hearing that circumstance urged as an argument for continuing the alien bill, he should have expected to have heard it produced as a reason why we should discontinue it, and should enter once more into a state of amity with all the nations of Europe. The very proposal to continue this bill after so long an interval of peace, proved the baneful influence exercised over our Government by those great continental Powers which had confederated together to impede the progress of knowledge, and to retard the march of constitutional freedom. Indeed, nobody could justly deny that there was not instamped upon this bill the signet of the autocrats of Europe. The right hon. gentleman opposite had indeed stated that this was not the case, and had said that the right of removing foreigners from this country had always been exercised as part of the prerogative. If this were so, what occasion was there to apply to Parliament for a bill of this nature? and why call upon it to grant to the executive Government powers, which, according to this statement, it possessed already? He should ever contend that the noble lord opposite, by obtaining the use of such powers, had disgraced the country—that is, had disgraced it by connecting its police with that of foreign nations, not only for information; but also for stanch and active co-operation. Such a co-operation, he maintained, had been distinctly proved in the case of some Italian officers, which he recounted to the house, but which we are sorry to say was not distinctly heard in the gallery. The right hon. gent. had also said in defence of his bill, that since the year 1820 only two persons had been sent out of the country under it; but it would not alter the injustice of the bill, even if no person had been banished by it. Arbitrary power, the right hon. gent. must know, was never abused until it was firmly established; there was confidence to be gained—there was vigilance to be lulled asleep, and when that was done, it acted with redoubled energy, as if to make up for the time which it had previously lost. He did not mean to say that the right honourable secretary had any intention of making an improper use of the power which he now requested the house to grant him; by no means: he only meant to say that the right honourable secretary had a wish to enjoy such power, perhaps, for the very purpose of showing that he would not abuse it. They all knew the school-boy maxim—

“Quinolunt occidere quemquam
Poss volunt.

The gallant General, after some further observations upon this subject proceeded to express his satisfaction that the cause of freedom seemed to be gaining ground throughout the world, notwithstanding the efforts which the British Government had made to impede it. They had passed the foreign enlistment bill; and notwithstanding it, the independence of South America was achieved. They were going to pass the alien bill again, and he would predict that in spite of it Italy would once more be free from its Gothic invaders. The noble lord had boasted in the speech he had put into the mouth of his Sovereign, that the legitimate savage still prevailed over Greece; but, notwithstanding that boast, he would tell him that Greece would yet be victorious over all her oppressors. As the endeavours of the noble lord to impede the march of liberty had been so unsuccessful, he would advise them to desist from them in future, and, by repealing the alien and also the foreign enlistment bill, to give every assistance to men struggling in behalf of their rights and liberties.

Mr. SCARLETT rose amidst loud cries of “question,” and “withdraw.” We are sorry to say that, owing to this circumstance, and the low tone of voice in which the learned gentleman spoke, many of his remarks were inaudible in the gallery. We understood him to say that he was convinced by the indifference with which the house had usually treated this bill, that no arguments which could be used would be cogent enough to lead the house to reject it. Upon the occasion when this bill was last granted by the house, he trusted that it would be the last time that so odious and unnecessary a measure would be demanded of it; and the language then used by the noble lord induced him to suppose that the noble lord himself entertained somewhat similar anticipations. The idea that a body of foreigners could revolutionize a people so exclusively national as were the people of this kingdom, though it was sometimes urged as a pretext for the continuance of this tyrannical measure, was an idea too puerile and absurd to deserve any formal refutation. It had been stated by a great historian, that one of the most melancholy circumstances attendant on the wide extent of the ancient empire of Rome was, that it left no place of refuge for any person who was so unfortunate as to fall under the displeasure of the existing powers. A similar misfortune would befall the inhabitants of Europe from the present state of things, if the British House of Commons were now, in the 7th year of peace, to accede to the alien bill, and by so doing decree that no person who was obnoxious to the government of the continental powers should be received as a refuge upon its shores. The alien bill, he knew, was attempted to be defended by precedents; but even supposing those precedents to be correctly stated, they were taken from rude and barbarous periods of history, and ought to be avoided rather than imitated. He was surprised that any member of the legal profession should express himself with so much exultation in defence of this bill as his hon. and learned friend opposite had recently displayed. He had hoped that, whatever indifference might be felt upon constitutional points in other parts of the community, it would not be shared by gentlemen who made the law a study and profession; he had hoped that they at least would come to discussions of great constitutional questions, free from all motives of party or of interest, and anxious only for the rights and interests of their fellow-subjects. As to offer any further arguments upon this question would be quite superfluous, he should content himself with giving on the present occasion, as he had always given before, a decided negative to this unjust tyrannical, and unnecessary bill.

Mr. Sergeant ONSLOW said, that not concurring in the opinion of the gentlemen opposite, that this bill was dangerous to the liberties of England, or unfriendly to the hospitable consideration due to foreigners, it should have his support. He thought it also not a little remarkable, that notwithstanding the denunciations of the gentleman opposite, the people of England had manifested no hostility to the measure, (hear, hear.)

Mr. SCARLETT explained.

Mr. DENHAM declared his determination to give the bill in every stage his most determined and unqualified opposition. He could never forget that one great and important question had been repeatedly put to his Majesty's ministers, and invariably left unanswered—namely, where was the proof of the necessity of the bill? (hear, hear.) No proof whatever had been adduced, the call remained unanswered and the necessity of the bill was still permitted to rest upon the mere statement of opinion of the right hon. secretary (Mr. Peel.) That right hon. gent. had spoken as if he were alone the responsible administrator of the measure, and had forgotten that the whole of the three secretaries were equally invested with the powers it conferred—the enormous and lawless powers, without any real or actual individual responsibility. (hear, hear.) The house might indeed confide in the official avowal of the necessity of the bill, were it corroborated by any thing like a statement of fact in the general situation of the world to justify the enactment of so arbitrary a bill; but there was no attempt to build an argument upon the state of the world—on the contrary, it was urged that there were only four cases in which this power had been recently exercised towards foreigners. But how did the house know the facts of these four cases? How did the right hon. secretary himself attain the information respect-

ing them? He must entirely depend upon others, which was the evil of such a measure, executed by a secret power, called into action by secret spies, and in the whole of its progress worked by clandestine machinery. (*hear hear.*) The messenger who was alone in contact with the alien, to whom alone the latter could tender his complaint, or explanation of his oppression, might suppress the communication he was intrusted to make, and leave even the right honourable gentleman himself in utter darkness respecting the oppression which he was yet the organ of inflicting. (*hear, hear.*) The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Peel) had made a strong appeal to the house to intrust him upon his own responsibility with this bill. To such an appeal he (Mr. Denman) was compelled to reply, that he thought it a strong objection to the fitness of any man for office who commenced his career by making such a requisition, or wishing to be invested with such a power. (*hear, hear.*) He wished indeed to have known the right honourable gentleman's official career in Ireland connected with some wiser and better act than the suspension of the trial by jury, and he should have been better pleased to have seen him open his official duties in England without calling upon Parliament to intrust him with such a measure as this. (*hear.*) It gave him the deepest concern to have heard for the first time this night the free provisions of Magna Charta decreed and depreciated in a British House of Commons. He (Mr. Denman), notwithstanding the neglect of this now, it would seem obsolete charter, would not hesitate to avow that he preferred the old law of England to the new, and was prepared to contrast, with some degree of humiliation, the hospitable securities of Magna Charta with the fatal provisions of this alien bill. The old law protected the foreign merchant according to the "old and rightful customs" of England, at the same time making due and provident precaution in a season of war, to prevent that protection from being abused. The new law proscribed the foreign merchant, and refused him an asylum upon the shores of England. And was it in the eighth year of peace that in this country "the eldest born of freedom," a minister of the Crown, should call upon his own responsibility for the enactment of this obnoxious and most dangerous law? It was with pain and mortification that he had heard the declarations which accompanied the support of this measure. With what other sensations could the subjects of a free country hear the struggles of free men in other parts of the world, compared to the machinations of conspirators against the lawful authorities whom they were bound to obey? Thus the struggle for liberty in Spain, the efforts in Portugal, the success of what were called the revolted colonies, were alike denominated the intrigues of conspirators; and the house was told that some of the parties engaged in them had been received, or rather suffered to reside in England, with an oblivion of their crimes? Of what crimes?—the unforgiving crime of having fought for the liberties of their country. Ministers take praise to themselves for having as it were passed an act of amnesty for such criminals—for having pardoned, forsooth, those glorious martyrs in the cause of universal liberty—a liberty founded, too upon a kingly basis, and a constitutional government (*hear, hear*)—acquired, not, as was too often the case when the oppressed had to rise against the oppressor, by secret conspiracies and fell means; but by an open, a manly, and a determined avowal that the people would no longer endure the tyranny which had so long scourged them. (*cheers.*) These were the conspirators towards whom his Majesty's ministers boasted they had held out a free pardon, and the very tone and temper in which their description was drawn was sufficient to show the uses that would be made of this bill. He hoped the voice and spirit of the country would be raised against so odious a measure; for the people of England could never forget, that though in the present case it was only called for to oppress persecuted and unprotected foreigners, yet that the example might hereafter be urged for the application of a similar engine to the destruction of their own liberties. (*repeated cheers.*)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, that he had waited in vain to hear the arguments which were promised, and which it was said would overwhelm the supporters of the bill. They had indeed been threatened upon a former occasion by the hon. member for Westminster (Mr. Hobhouse) with the repetition of questions of adjournment when this motion was submitted, unless his Majesty's Government were ready to argue the matter. They had argued it: the able speech of his right hon. friend was left unanswered: and he could assure the hon. gentlemen opposite, that whenever they condescended to depart from invective, and to bring forward argument, they would find him and those around him most ready to meet them point by point in the discussion. (*cries of "hear" from the opposition benches.*) But he did think, that after the able, statesmanlike, and unanswered speech of his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel), it was rather singular for the hon. gentlemen opposite to persevere in calling for argument, when that which they had already heard remained untouched and unrefuted. (*hear.*) He rose, therefore, not for the purpose of travelling over again the same arguments which had been so forcibly adduced by his right honourable friend, but to protest against its being understood that he supported the bill, upon any of the obnoxious grounds which it was convenient for gentlemen opposite to assume were the motives influencing that support. The honourable and learned gentleman (Sir J. Macintosh) had said, that he listened with grief, sorrow, and humiliation to the speech of his right honourable

friend, and that he felt some alarm at seeing the dawning of his public life clouded by such a bill as this. (*hear.*) The honourable and learned gentleman might express, if he pleased, these feelings of alarm; but he (Lord Londonderry,) so far from participating with him in the view of that speech, saw nothing but a subject of congratulation on the prospect it held out of long, and able, and most efficient services in the cause of the country. (*loud cries of "hear," from the ministerial benches.*) He (Mr. Peel) had in that powerful speech disclosed a character and a capability to carry the liberties of his country higher than before (*cries of "hear," from the opposition benches*), and to establish them upon a firm basis. He did not, indeed, like the gentlemen opposite, pursue a phantasm and call it liberty, in the absence of all the qualifications belonging to real, rational liberty (*renewed cries of "hear," from the opposition benches, and repeated from the ministerial*)—a mock liberty, reared in the midst of bloodshed, confusion, rapine, conflagration, and revolution; that was the liberty which they (*the opposition*) worshipped, and false y called by the name: it rose upon "the ruins of empire." His right hon. friend understood liberty much better than they did. (*hear," from the opposition.*) He understood it when he found it, as in England, raised upon a basis of internal tranquillity, and only secure and durable so long as it was attended with order and peace. This country could never secure its liberty: it could not know the value of internal tranquillity, nor deserve it, if it suffered its noble soil to become a public nuisance to the countries of Europe. (*cries of "hear," and laughter from the opposition.*) If it suffered it to be polluted by the residence of those who had endeavoured to shake the tranquillity of their own country, and pursue a course which might ultimately involve the peace of this (*hear.*) The honourable gentlemen opposite seemed to think that the larger the crop of this particular kind of population that could be collected from the malcontents of Europe, and deposited in England, the better. He thought differently. He would treat foreigners as he would treat the petitions of the people. (*loud cries of "hear, hear," and laughter from the opposition.*) He would throw open their doors widely for the reception of the petitions of the people. (*renewed cheers and laughter from the opposition.*) So would he the shores of England for the hospitable reception of foreigners. But if there were those among the petitioners who came to insult the house, or among the foreigners who came here to work their conspiracies, he would make the conspirator and the insulter both feel, that, notwithstanding the characters which they thought proper to assume, they were not equal to the power of parliament, or the arm of the executive government. (*hear hear.*) They ought not to forget that they lived among the ruins of empires (*cries of "hear, hear," from the opposition*), and until some of the governments arising out of them put on a different character than he yet saw belonging to them, he should not hold them in that reverence which those gentlemen did who rejoiced at the overthrow of any rule under the mask of liberty. (*hear, hear.*) He had already said that he did not mean to argue this question now, as the arguments of his right honourable friend remained unanswered; but what he rose for was to protest against the policy of this measure being founded upon, or treated in concert with, the views of other countries, except so far as the natural desire which all governments in amity must have, not to suffer their states to be made the refuge and the residence of fugitives whose only object was to destroy the existing harmony. He declared solemnly, and it was distinctly understood in the communications between this country and foreign powers, that no law of this character could for a moment be adopted by Great Britain upon the suggestion, or to suit the convenience, of their particular views towards any of their own subjects. This had been in the communication to which he alluded placed beyond all doubt, and quite out of the reach of any possible misconception. He supported the measure upon broader grounds, upon the common right which one country had of complaining against any other which should suffer its shores to be made the asylum of conspirators bent up on disturbing the repose of neighbouring states. He again repelled the idea that the bill was framed in concert with the policy of other states: and he called on the house, if they thought it was, to vote against it without hesitation if they supposed it was framed in such a spirit. But if they felt that the bill was called for in the true spirit of fair hospitality, and for the sake of preserving the character of the country and repose of Europe, then he entreated they would not listen to vague declamations about the liberty of mankind, in opposition to such a measure: no such policy was ever contemplated as to lend this measure to assist the views of other powers; there was not a shadow of argument to justify such an imputation. The honourable gentleman opposite could not now complain that the subject had not been argued: they had had speech for speech, and he could promise them a continuance of argument in support of the bill whenever they resorted to the same mode of combating in debate. (*cries of "hear" from the both sides of the house.*)

Sir JOHN NEWPORT rose most earnestly to caution the house not to be led away by the mischievous influence of those principles which had been professed that night by the noble lord, who, before he took his seat in that house, had sacrificed the liberties of his own country. (*hear, hear, hear.*) It was no new doctrines which the noble lord was proclaiming; he was only repeating the lessons he had so inculcated in the House of Commons of Ireland. (*hear.*) It was in consequence of

those lessons that the Irish House of Commons first lost the confidence of the country, and afterwards their own existence. (*hear, hear.*) The same principles, if unhappily persevered in, might, at no distant period, prove fatal to the existence even of this House of Parliament; and then the noble lord might enjoy the calamities and unenvied triumph of having trampled under foot the liberties of two kingdoms. (*cheers.*) Extraordinary it was to hear the noble lord complaining of a lack of argument on that (the opposition) side, on this question. Not to speak of the arguments which had been so ably urged by many honourable and learned friends of his (Sir J. Newport's) the noble lord should know, that whenever a measure was introduced tending to encroach on ancient privileges or to establish a new system of foreign relations, the burden of proof must be with those by whom the measure was so introduced. The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Peel) had brought the question forward on his own responsibility, and high as the opinion was which he (Sir J. Newport) entertained of that right honourable gentleman, he would say this—that while he enjoyed the honour of a seat in that House, he would never act upon the professions of the kind which had been made; he never would place any such reliance upon the word of any minister whatever. The noble lord had said, were they not at this moment surrounded by the ruins of empires? (*much laughter.*) What did he mean by the ruins of empires? What did he mean by the blood, and violence, and rapine which he had conjured up? (*hear.*) What! was this the language of a minister of the Crown in the seventh year of peace? (*cheering.*) Did the noble lord mean to tax those existing Governments with rebellion and violence, who had successfully laboured to assimilate their structure to our own boasted constitution? He (Sir J. Newport) contended, that Spain was at this moment in a more legitimate course of Government than she had been for a hundred year past. What, then, meant the philippic of the noble lord—directed, as it manifestly was, against the present governments of Spain and Portugal. (*cheers.*) Were they to be reprobated for having effected, in their countries, what it was our glory to possess in this empire? (*hear.*) Let the House observe again into what lamentable inconsistencies the noble lord was compelled to plunge. At the time (a few years ago only) when the tyrant of Spain was trampling on the liberties of his kingdom—when those who felt pity for the fate of a high-spirited nation expressed their detestation of such tyranny—they were told that they had no right to remonstrate; that it was unwarrantable in us to interfere. But now, when the same tyrant had found it convenient to bend to the wishes of his people, to respect their rights, and to withdraw the rod of his oppression, him too the noble lord must stigmatize as trampling on the ruin of empires. (*hear.*) He (Sir J. Newport) could not hear such language as this from a minister of the Crown, without remonstrating against it in the strongest terms in which he could carry his indignation. That such doctrines had been openly avowed in that House he could consider as nothing less than an insult upon the representatives of a free people. (*cheering.*)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY protested against any such invidious applications of his words being made as those which it had pleased the right hon. baronet to offer. His (Lord Londonderry's) expression was, certainly "the ruins of empires;" and every body must know what he meant. (*hear and a laugh.*) Every one must be sensible to whom these terms applied (*loud and repeated cries of "name, name,"*) without bringing Spain and Portugal into question. (*hear, hear.*)

Sir JOHN NEWPORT again rose amidst cries of "order." The noble lord had said that he did not apply the words "ruins of empire" to the states which he (Sir J. Newport) had taken them to be intended for. Now he (Sir J. Newport) meant to contend, that, looking to the events of the last two years only, it was utterly impossible for any man in that House to apply those words to any government but those of Spain and Portugal. (*cheers.*)

Lord LONDONDERRY declared that the words applied elsewhere. ("name, name, name.") He meant by "ruins of empires," those which had been produced by military insurrections. (*hear, and a laugh.*)

Lord STANLEY could not be silent when he heard the first minister of the crown in that House characterizing the people of England as a nuisance to the rest of Europe. (*hear.*) Where were refugees now to look for shelter? The creed which he (Lord Stanley) had imbibed with his mother's milk, was this—that to the distressed and the persecuted of all the world, England was the land of freedom and protection. (*cheers.*)

Lord LONDONDERRY was really surprised that the noble lord should have misinterpreted his meaning so much. His (Lord Londonderry's) argument was, that if England permitted the free ingress of all the foreign conspirators and agitators of the day, who might fly here from justice, she would absolutely become a nuisance. (*hear, hear.*)

Lord STANLEY was extremely happy, if the noble lord's explanation would satisfy his own mind (*hear, hear.*); for himself, he (Lord Stanley) could only declare, it had by no means satisfied him. (*hear.*)

Lord A. HAMILTON was willing to hope some good from the circumstance of this measure being proposed as an annual one. But to it, even in that modified shape he had an insuperable objection. The noble lord (Lord Londonderry) denied that he meant that England was a nuisance to the rest of Europe. (*hear.*) But the noble lord might be as-

sured that she would soon become so, if he made her the strong hold of persecution, and the site of inhospitality. (*loud cries of "Question."*)

Mr. PEEL declared he would detain the House for a very short time only. In one part of the hon. and learned gent.'s (Mr. Denman's) speech, he had made a direct personal appeal to him (Mr. Peel), and in another part he had really been guilty of a gross misrepresentation of what he (Mr. Peel) had said. The hon. and learned gentleman had said that he (Mr. Peel) was indebted to the other side of the House for the candour and forbearance which he had experienced at their hands. Of any want of candour and forbearance on the part of those hon. gents. he (Mr. Peel) never complained. But what did the terms amount to, as they were explained by the hon. and learned gent.? Why to this—that he (Mr. Peel) was indebted to the candour and forbearance of those hon. gentlemen for not having attacked him for his junction with his Majesty's Government. (*cheers from the Treasury benches, iterated from the other side.*) He must take leave to tell that hon. and learned gentleman that there was nothing he deprecated from him so much as his charity. (*hear, hear.*) He must tell the hon. and learned gentleman, that he defied his scrutiny; that he was not afraid of his accusation. All he protested against was that the hon. and learned gentleman should seem to say, "It is possible for us to bring an accusation against you; but out of our abundant candour we will not." He (Mr. Peel) acknowledged no obligation to the hon. and learned gent.; and if that hon. gent. thought that he (Mr. Peel) was awaiting his accusation, "with baited breath and whispering humbleness," he was very much deceived (*hear, hear.*) He challenged the honourable and learned gent. to bring forward the accusation which he insinuated that he had in his pocket, but would not promulge. His motives in accepting office were as pure as those which had actuated the honourable and learned gentleman in doing so (*cheers from the Treasury bench.*) He had been connected with the present Government ever since his first appearance in public life, for a period of eight years. He was Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—a post which he quitted earlier than he himself could have wished. As to his subsequent connexion with Government—since the honourable and learned gentleman reduced him to the necessity—he must tell him that it arose not out of his own solicitation. (*cheering.*) Excepting on one great question, upon which he had the misfortune to differ from his Majesty's ministers in opinion, he (Mr. Peel) did not know that he had ever acted against them. When a motion, indeed was made for passing a vote of censure upon them, on account of their proceedings against her late Majesty, he (Mr. Peel) strongly expressed his dissent from the measure of erasing her name from the Liturgy; but he refused to join in the vote of censure. The right hon. gentleman went on to contend that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Denman) had no right to apply any terms which he (Mr. Peel) might have used to the cases of Spain and Portugal, or to affirm that he had censured those who had assisted in establishing what were called the free constitutions of those kingdoms. What he (Mr. Peel) had said was simply this—that even in cases where parties had been known to have committed crime, this Government allowed them to remain in perfect impunity, and had shown, in its conduct towards them, an entire oblivion of the past. As for another hon. and learned gent. (Mr. Scarlett), so far from inveighing against him, he (Mr. Peel) had cited the authority of the clause which that hon. and learned gent. had proposed and had sheltered himself under it. (*hear, hear.*)

Mr. DENMAN explained. The misrepresentation of which the right hon. gent. (Mr. Peel) complained, was not only unintentional on his (Mr. Denman's) part, but was even unknown to him. When the right hon. gent. spoke of revolutions and insurrections that had occurred within the last two years, he (Mr. Denman) must understand, as to revolutions, Spain and Portugal only; for in no other countries had they been successful: as to insurrections, Naples, Sardinia, and Piedmont, were the only theatres he could imagine. As to another part of the right hon. gentleman's observations, he (Mr. Denman) begged to say, he had merely stated that since that right honourable gentleman's accession to power, no disposition had been shown on the part of opposition to withdraw from him the fullest and fairest confidence. He (Mr. Denman) certainly had briefly alluded to what he did conceive to have been the right honourable gentleman's exposure of that most pitiful conduct of the Government with whom the right honourable gentleman was now allied, in erasing her Majesty's name from the Liturgy; in never speaking of her in that House in terms which decency required that a Queen should be spoken of; and in not sending over to the continent a messenger to inform her of the death of his late Majesty. (*hear, hear.*) He could not help thinking that the proof of his (Mr. Denman's) having correctly estimated the conduct of the right hon. gent. was to be found in this—that an acknowledgment had now been reluctantly drawn from him that though he (Mr. Peel) did not support the proposition for a vote of censure against his Majesty's ministers, he could not concur in the measures which they had adopted.

The House then divided when the numbers appeared,

For the motion, 189 | Against it, 92 | Majority, 97.

The other orders of the day being disposed of, the House adjourned at HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—297—

Phil-harmonic Concerts.

We took occasion yesterday, to draw the attention of the Public to the Concerts which are to open for the first time this evening at the Theatre. We have now the pleasure to subjoin a List of the Pieces selected for the occasion, both Vocal and Instrumental: and we are persuaded that this alone will offer a very strong temptation to many to be present to hear them:—

PART THE FIRST.

OVERTURE, {	<i>Expressive of the Change from Winter to Spring, (SEASONS.)</i>	HAYDN.
CHORUS, ...	<i>Come Gentle Spring, (SEASONS.)</i>	HAYDN.
AIR,	<i>With Eagerness the Husbandman</i>	HAYDN.
CONCERTO,	<i>Clarinet.</i>	KUHLAU.
AIR,	<i>Faithless Emma.</i>	Sir J. STEVENSON
CHORUS, ...	<i>Joyful Flows the Wine.</i>	HAYDN.
AIR,	<i>Total Eclipse.</i>	HANDEL.
MINUET, ... {	<i>Arranged with Variations for Violin, Flute, Oboe, Clarionet and Horns.</i>	FISCHER.

PART THE SECOND.

OVERTURE,	<i>Guy Mannering.</i>	BISHOP.
AIR,	<i>Ah can I e'er Forget Thee.</i>	BISHOP.
RECITATIVE and AIR,	<i>Friend of the Brave.</i>	Dr. CALCOTT.
CANZONE MI LITARE, ..	<i>No Non Voglio, from the Opera of I Virtuosi Ambulanti.</i>	FIORAVANTI.
POLACCA, ...	<i>Violin.</i>	SPAGNOLETTI.
TERZETTO, ...	<i>Santo Giove, (I Virtuosi Ambulanti).</i>	FIORAVANTI.
AIR and CHORUS, ...	<i>Auld Lang Syne.</i>	
FINALE, ...	<i>Jupiter.</i>	MOZART.

Government Orders.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In the JAUM JOHAUN NOMA (a weekly Persian Newspaper) of the 13th instant, the appointment of Messrs T. J. C. Plowden, W. Trower, and the Honourable F. J. Shore, in the Civil Service, are announced; with the exception of the latter they are advertised in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 14th instant. Now I ask, has not the Governor General in Council prohibited the publishing of any Government news prior to its appearing in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE? If there is no such prohibition, why do you not give the earliest information to your readers? and if such an order exists, why has the Editor of the JAUM JOHAUN NOMA disregarded the said order, perhaps with an intention of bringing the credit of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE into disrepute? for who will continue to subscribe to it, if we can have all the Government news from the Editor of the JAUM JOHAUN NOMA, for Two Rupees per month?

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Nov. 20, 1822.

A YOUNG INDIAN.

NOTE.

The Native Editors of Newspapers are not, perhaps, served with the prohibitory Circulars that English Editors are occasionally honored with:—and may feel themselves more at liberty than we do to anticipate the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. But we believe the objection rests with the Committee specially charged with the duty of superintending and protecting the interests of the Government Press, who may perhaps think this a case requiring their notice.—Ed.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning,	10	15
Evening,	10	40

Colonization.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Present my best compliments to SPECTATOR, and say, I plead guilty to the charge of having applied the able remarks on Colonization copied by you from the JOHN BULL, (under its Fourth Editor) to an English production: the fact is, I do not take in the BULL, and as I never saw such an able and original paragraph before in that Paper, and not being aware of the various changes that renowned Work has undergone, I hastily presumed it to be an extract from the JOHN BULL of England; however, let us now proceed to the main point of our argument.

SPECTATOR agrees with me, that Colonization will be a blessing to India, and the whole of its inhabitants; we agree also, that such a plan is not inconsistent with the welfare of our present state; and we agree, that these sentiments ought to be made known to them through the British Legislature.

SPECTATOR likewise acknowledges, that those persons who have the power, from the weight of interest they possess, do not want the intellectual capacity, but merely the physical power; in short, they want the inclination. This is a serious charge against the MERCHANTS OF CALCUTTA; that it is true, however, there is no doubt; that any body of men, residing in a distant territory, and enriching themselves from the product of its soil, should have the means and power of conferring a permanent blessing on that Country, and yet want the inclination to do so, is a picture not often presented to our imagination; gratitude alone should be sufficient to stimulate those who have drawn riches from this Country, to watch over its interests with a parent's care, independent of the pleasure which every man of humanity derives, from the circumstance of contributing to the amelioration of his fellow creatures.

SPECTATOR must know that great innovations are seldom carried, without much opposition, great anxiety, and vast trouble; but in proportion to the magnitude of the object, so ought to be our endeavours. I am not at all in the secret of these matters. I am a plain matter-of-fact man, and therefore do not understand what the Merchants have to fear from any imaginary frowns of power in this, or any other Country, when their object is so virtuous. What can they fear? they do nothing against the Law, they come forward with a proposition which has for its object, 1st, The improving the moral and physical powers and increasing the comforts of the Inhabitants of India by the introduction of a larger proportion of Europeans, 2nd, The improvement of its soil, thereby doubling, and trebling, the amount of its Revenue, and enriching the Parent State, 3rd, The supply of Great Britain, and through her, of the continent of Europe, with Sugars, &c. at a cost of little better than half that they are now obtained for: with various and infinite blessings not easily enumerated in a Newspaper.

SPECTATOR thinks the mighty Leviathan is not to be roused to their duty, by any remarks of ours; but I think they are, and I have a shrewd guess, that had it not been for the JOURNAL, and the letters of its Correspondents on the subject, the Sugar Petition would never have seen the light; why it was got up so privately, I cannot tell, but perhaps so respectable a class as the Merchants of Calcutta hold in our society, did not like to be publicly intruded on. In like manner, they must again be told of their duties; on the subject of Colonization no doubt different views and ideas exist among the Merchants themselves, as will always be the case in matters of importance; but that, instead of retarding, should hasten the Meeting to discuss the measure, to ascertain the different views and opinions that exist, to combat error, to inform the inexperienced, and to combine generally in so benevolent and praise-worthy an undertaking.

It is an old remark, that as birds of passage, Europeans have no interest in, and care little about the welfare of India, but it is no ungrateful idea; man was not made for himself alone, and leaving out the policy of the measure, what a stigma would

future historians cast on Britain, that she held in her hands one of the fairest portions of the world, yet did nothing towards the improvement of its soil, or its inhabitants? I hope *SPECTATOR*, who seems to be master of his subject, will again address the Mercantile Body on the measure, and prevail on them to cast off the apathy that pervades their public proceedings, and use at least their exertions, to inform the Legislature of their own Country of the benefits they have the power of conferring on their immense possessions in Hindostan.

I am, Sir, your most obediently,
Serampore, Nov. 17, 1822. CRITO.

Riddle.

My first two letters announce me a male,
My next three you pronounce, will shew me a female,
My first three is well known, to ladies that's notable,
And my sixth is the letter, that commences with peaceable;
My last before you, I now stand firmly here,
You ask me, where? I answer here, and there,
To those whom Globes, the Arts and Sciences doth please,
My six last letters, say my whole, cannot them tease.
But those who quit my six last letters for another,
Will surely feel that home and friends are better,
My readers will judge how mighty vast I am,
For I am in length ten letters, deny it who can;
I have a brother 'tis true, or sister if you like it best;
Equally great and vast as I, and for the rest,
Look around you, and my whole you will see, [will be,
And either I, or my brother before you, and above you,
Our surnames are similar, but as to our other,
We differ considerably, but that need not you bother.

DIAM DLO NA.

Podars and Shroffs.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,
The suggestion of your Correspondent "A FRIEND TO THE POOR," I fear, will go but a very little way in removing the petty abuse noticed by him, so long as the Shroffs and Podars in the Bazar pursue the same *honest* traffic, to the loss of hundreds of poor devils like myself. But that little may be of service, and benefit individuals no better off in the world than your humble servant,

November 19, 1822. PETER PENNYLESS.

Biennial Meeting.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,
As the Biennial Meeting of the Catholics of this Town will be holden in two or three months hence, for the purpose of appointing New Wardens, and inspecting the Accounts of the Church Funds,—it would be gratifying to see in your columns, a Statement of the Funds, and also the Discussions that take place in the Vestry.

For this purpose, it would be desirable were a Reporter to attend *oratoriously*, to take Notes of all that passes in the Vestry, with minuteness and accuracy, that nothing may transpire hereafter, to give a clue to complaint and dissatisfaction.

It would be praise-worthy that no Party Spirit should prevail, amongst the enlightened Catholics of this Town, to give their Suffrages in favor of any one Individual, to the prejudice of the interests of the Catholic Community, but that it may be unbiased from any *partiality* to Friends, although importuned by them, as is often the case.

Your obedient Servant,
AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

Epistle from Meerut.

There have pass'd, my dear Henry, a hot and cold weather,
Since the time when we tipped our Claret together;
And forgetful alike of the world and its sorrow,
Far too full of *to-day*, to think much of *to-morrow*;
With our hearts void of grief, as our pockets of pelf,
We left business and shop to take care of itself,
Sometimes winning a bet, sometimes losing a heart,
(Much too fond of love's sweets, to care aught for his dart.)
E'er ready and willing for frolic and fun,
With a host of warm friends, and no foe but a dun,
Like that great Pilot Pitt, "the chief good" in our eyes,
Was to carry on war and to raise the supplies.
And if ever a storm, rais'd by envious winds,
Came across us to ruffle the calm of our minds;
We e'en scudded before it, and when it blew o'er,
Put about helm and ship, and sail'd on as before;
Those gay days have gone by, they have vanish'd and past,
As Young sings in his usual high style of bombast; (1)
And flown off to their brethren, those years of antiquity,
Which clasp'd 'ere this huge world was swamp'd for iniquity.
Yet 'tis sweet to look back on those hours of delight,
Which expended the day, and then drew on the night;
When we sat, side by side, at the plentiful board,
Of the friend whom we lov'd, and the man we ador'd,
Whose warm heart, and whose hand, ever open and kind,
Yet not, weather cock-like, veering round with the wind;
Far too good for this world, and yet form'd to adorn it,
One who never knew meanness, or knew but to scorn it,
Such a man, such a friend, in few words to be just,
In whose hands life and honor you safely may trust.
And now here, if a Poet so humble might dare,
To adventure a word in the praise of the Fair,
Tho' my pinions, I fear, are but weak and ill-fitted,
And my Pegasus restive, and not too well bitten
But since every Bard from old Milton to Bowles,
(The musquito and mammoth 'mongst musical souls)
Has assay'd the dear theme, and succeeded the best,
(Which must ever be deem'd the poetical test)
When they trusted to nature, abandoning art,
And the words flow'd direct to the pen from the heart;
If such then be the case, (and in feeling alone,
I will yield the bright palm of precedence to none,)
With a subject to sing on, which well might inspire,
A breast callous as stone with Prometheus's fire,
I'll invoke to my aid ev'ry friend of the Poet
The blest Nine will attend me, bright Phœbus shall know it.
But the Graces, I fear, will not add to the throng,
They've long envied their rival, the theme of my song.

I.

Health to the Fair! 'tis many an hour,
Since last I sigh'd my sad adieu;
Yet mem'ry still retains her pow'r,
But paints thee in her liveliest hues.

II.

Yet, Lady! were the out-brown hair,
That shades thy brow, and deep blue eyes;
Or form Titania's self might wear,
When floating through her native skies;

III.

Were these, (tho' worth a loftier song,)
The brightest beauties thou couldst claim;
I had not worn thy chains so long,
Nor gloried in a Captive's shame.

IV.

My restless spirit, wild and free,
One potent spell alone can bind,
That Talisman belongs to thee,
The kindest heart, the purest mind.

(1) It is the knell of our departed hours;
Where are they? with the years before the flood.
YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

V.

No weak Idolator am I,
To how to soul-less form or face;
Tho' nature's partiality,
Has deck'd them with a Seraph's grace.

VI.

But where (a boon to few confin'd
The bounty of indulgent Heav'n's)
A beauteous form, a fairer mind,
As, Lady dear! to thee is giv'n;

VII.

Who would not kneel at such a shrine?
Who would not there a vot'ry be?
Who would not join his vows to mine
To love, revere, and honour thee?

You have ask'd, my dear H. and I needs must confess,
That your questions might puzzle an A double S.
If rescued by chance from Calcutta's iniquity
My mind is so tainted with moral obliquity
As to harbour in secret the slightest desire,
To turn thither again, like a "sow to the mire"
What I think of the lot that the Fates have assign'd me?
If I cast any looks of repentance behind me?
Or my feelings of joy are untainted with care
At my happy deliverance from "Vanity Fair"?
These long questions are crabb'd; I've taken some time,
To return you my answers in passable rhyme:
And if, O cruel Fate! disappointment most bitter!
What I thought purest "gold" should turn out to be "glitter,"
You'll be pleas'd to remember its might have been worse,
And that Tully himself was no dabster at verse. (2)

My short sojourn of late in these "Lands of the West,"
Has inclin'd me to value the blessings of rest;
And has taught me to view in supreme detestation,
Masks, plays, balls, and all such-like profane dissipation,
To regard with dismay, Hunt and Ugly club dinners,
As sly traps of "The Evil One" set to catch sinners.
Highly baited with viands to tickle the gull,
Whilst his black visag'd Highness is lying *perdu*.
Who thrusts out his long claw without notice or warning,
And walks off with his victim at two in the morning.
Whilst perhaps in the act of discussing grill'd pullet,
Or uplifting a stave, or refreshing his gullet.
Or, (and O! the bare thought is enough to confound
All whose hearts are still soft, and their principles sound),
Whilst devouring, with teeth, which at nothing would stick,
A fine drumstick of turkey, dress'd à la "Old Nick."

Tho' my reason assures me, (I always attend,
To the sage admonitions of such a tried friend),
That the garden, (more bless'd than that orchard of old,
From which Hercules pilfered the apples of gold)
Where the flowers of happiness, such as beguil'd,
The first dreams of our youth, grow spontaneous and wild;
Can alone be discover'd, well water'd and weeded,
In the "Pale" of the "Provinces conquer'd and ceded,"
Yet my heart still will ache, of all comfort bereft,
When I think of the home, and the friends I have left.
But then Wisdom comes forward; old Homer has dress'd her,
When to help the Greek Army he crimp'd or impress'd her;
Arm'd in mail to the teeth, with her harness well buckled. (3)
And despatch'd the chaste maiden to fight for a Cuckold.
Time and fashions have alter'd, the goddess well knew,
That her tongue could defend each fair daughter of Eve's;
So for shifts of best "Irish," and stocking of blue,
Gave up helmet and battle-axe, breastplate and greaves.
But retains to this day her majestical stride,
Her affection for war, and untameable pride.
This bright goddess steps in first in time to my aid,

(2) Exempli gratia.

"O fortunatam natam me Consule Romani."—Vide Juvenal, X. Sat.

(3) "He has died in his steel harness right Knightly"—IVANHOE.

(O! with truth may I call her "the heavenly Maid" (4)
Like the blows of "Jack Randall" her arguments come,
Well put in from the shoulder, decisive, and home,
Till I'm glad to give in, and retire from the strife,
And to join her in praise of Mofussily life.

If you knew not before, it is time you should hear it,
That of all the "West Country" the Capital's Meerut,
'Tis a place so delightful, enchanting and gay,
That I'm told "learned Thebans" maintain to this day;
That the garden of Paradise, (not the impure
And detestable place as describ'd by Tom Moore (5)
Where on couches of down true believers recline
With fresh roses below them and roses above;
Whilst young Houris attend them to hand round the wine,
And no passion is left, save immortalis'd Love)
But that orthodox Eden, which Milton has sung
Where our Parents resided when Nature was young,
Ere mankind was divided 'twixt fool and 'twixt rogue,
Before apples were eaten, or fig-leaves in vogue,
Ere was plac'd, ere our ancestors fail'd in their duty,
Just where Meerut now stands, its great rival in beauty.
It is true that the latter's bare, dusty, and hot,
Which I shrewdly suspect, that old Eden was not.
But then only reflect on the balls and the races,
And the varied succession of beautiful faces.
For as Adam was human, I needs must believe
That he got deuced tired of looking at Eve;
Whilst the dwellers at Meerut enjoy such variety,
As to banish for ever all fear of satiety.

And pray, what can old Paradise show to compare,
With his Majesty's Corps, the Eleventh Dragoons;
Or to cope with the splendour which leads them to wear,
Such a "magnifique" stripe on their grey pantaloons?
Let me call every man to assist me to sing,
In due language those Heroes who hearted like Lions,
So undaunted *perspire* for their Country and King,
Setting sun and the climate alike at defiance,
And the mercury standing a hundred and two,
Do not dread to appear in their jackets of blue. (6)
Who can tell, but in time, under able Commanders,
These brave souls may become such expert Salamanders;
That completely fire-proof, and impassive to heat,
They may give Mount Vesuvius a signal defeat;
Or on some distant day, in Futurity's womb,
May march gallantly out to reduce the Simoome (7)

Hold, enough! I have got thro' my paper and rhymes,
And have written thus much in a rigmorale metre,
Tho' I've must confess I have shuffled at times,
And been forc'd "to pay Paul," from the plunder of "Peter."
As it is, let it pass; tho' it might have been better,
'Tis as good, at the least, as a stupid prose letter.
As my feelings would prompt, this Epistle shall end,
In warm prayers for the safety and health of my friend;
From one, who, whether fix'd, or doom'd farther to wander,
Still is yours to command.

A WHITE SWAN OF MEANDER. (8)

(4) Homer's eternal epithet for this Lady.

(5) "When Julia sat within as pretty a bower
As e'er held Houris in that heathenish heaven
Describ'd by Mahomet and Anacreon Moore!

To whom the lyre and laurels have been given
With all the trophies of triumphant song:
He won them well, and may he wear 'them long! DON JUAN.

(6) The 11th Dragoons, a very fine set of fellows, wear their cloth jackets from January to December. Horace's words "patiens universis atque solis," may well be applied to the Corps. I quote from memory, so be not hyper-critical.

(7) "The blast of the desert, fatal to every thing living, and often alluded to in Eastern Poetry."—NOTE TO THE GIAOUR.)

(8) "Ad vada Meandri concinet albus olor."—OVID.

Selections.

Indigo.—We understand that on Tuesday the Honourable Company purchased about Six Thousand Maunds of indigo; and that 320 rupees per Maund was the price paid for the finer qualities. This will raise the ideas of our Friends in the Blue Trade still higher, and have, we calculate, a very favourable effect on the market; especially when considered in conjunction with the high prices, according to late accounts, the article was bringing in England. It is believed that not less than thirty-thousand Maunds of this season's crop have already reached Calcutta.

Assault.—In the HUKKARU of Saturday, the 9th instant, we noticed a case that was to have come before the Supreme Court, respecting an assault committed in Calcutta Jail on Mr. James Smith, by three or four Natives; whereby it appears that for the consideration of 300 Rupees, the Plaintiff requested the Court to stay proceedings against them. The Prisoners in consequence got their discharge; and once fairly at liberty they told Mr. Smith, who had agreed to accept 300 rupees in return for his beating, that he might whistle for payment!

Petty Court.—We understand that a few days ago Two Native Servants (supposed to be Hukkarahs) who had sued their master for wages, were ordered to be punished with five days imprisonment in the Petty Court Jail, by Mr. McLEOD, the New Commissioner, for having haunted their master's neighbourhood after their discharge and prevented him from getting other Servants in their place. As this is a very common practice with Native Servants, it must be useful to the public to know that they may have offenders punished by application to the Petty Court; so that there will be in future no necessity for troubling the Police Court with such kind of misdemeanours.—*Hukkaru.*

Address

TO THE HON'BLE SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, KNIGHT.

Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature
at Fort William in Bengal.

MY LORD,

We, the Grand Jurors for the present Sessions having completed our investigation of the several Presentments which have been laid before us—beg leave before we this day receive our discharge, to approach your Lordship with the expression of those sentiments which have been excited in us by the contemplation of your public career, during the period of nearly 12 months that you have individually discharged the high and honourable duties of your exalted office.

That the performance of the important functions which the Judges of this Court are delegated to discharge should have so long devolved on one individual is an occurrence quite unexampled at this presidency... and we feel that we only re-echo the voice of this community when we say, that the services which your Lordship has rendered to it, have not only demanded, but received the warmest approbation from a grateful Public.

But, independently of any acknowledgement which we can offer, we are aware that your Lordship could not possess a nobler proof of the character you have acquired than can at once be collected from the records of your own Court. From these, we are assured, can immediately be seen how much business has increased, whether viewed with regard to the number or magnitude of the instituted suits, and than this no better evidence could, we think, be adduced in support of the consciousness which the Public entertain of your upright, just, and enlightened application of Law, under the influence of those principles which should ever be the distinguishing characteristic of a British Judge.

Impressed, therefore, with such feelings, and contemplating the probability of this being the last occasion, upon which a Grand Jury may be assembled whilst your Lordship continues to be the sole dispenser of Justice in this Court, we trust we shall not be deemed presumptuous in tendering, previous to the acceptance of our discharge from the share we have borne in the duties of the present Sessions, our warmest acknowledgements of such eminent services, and our fervent desire that in whatever situation your Lordship may ultimately be placed, you may long live to enjoy the retrospect of that conduct which has always dignified and adorned the Bench of this Presidency, and the more especially of those unexampled services during the eventful period that you were destined singly to preside over the distribution of British Justice in this, the metropolis of British India.

In thus giving utterance to our sentiments we only discharge a duty which your Lordship's administration has rendered imperious; and to the tribute we have already offered, it will further prove a source of peculiar gratification if you will permit us to express a hope that your Lordship will honor us by sitting for your Portrait as a suitable memorial of the admiration and esteem entertained for your judicial character. In preferring this request, we are assured too that we are only anticipating a wish which the community in general most anxiously entertain.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect and esteem, My Lord, Your Lordship's most faithful and humble Servants,

J. TROTTER, Foreman.

S. LAPRIMAUDVS.
A. C. SEYMOUR.
B. FERGUSSON.
J. TAYLOR.
H. P. RUSSEL.
J. ABBOTT.
F. T. HALL.

R. ROBERTSON.
R. STATHAM.
J. MACNEIGHT.
J. SMALL.
A. F. LIND.
W. PATRICK.
T. CLARKE.

J. BAGSHAW.
P. Y. LINDSAY.
W. NISBETT.
T. HUTTON.
C. MORLEY.
A. WILSON.
B. ROBERTS.

Reply

To John Trotter, Esq. Foreman, and his Fellows, the Grand Jury of the City of Calcutta.

GENTLEMEN,

In performing the various and important functions of our Judicature during the time I have sat alone upon this Bench, I certainly experienced much anxiety—but after having had my conduct approved of by the Grand Inquest of Calcutta—after having been assured by you, Gentlemen, that my humble efforts have given satisfaction to the Public, I think no longer of my past cares, and I consider myself amply requited for all the personal inconvenience which has fallen to my lot.

My claims to your approbation may be easily recited. As to enmities, I thank God, I have none—I am unconscious of having been actuated by favor, or by fear. It has been my wish to protect, and to maintain, every man in his own proper rights; with very moderate talents I have endeavoured to do my duty—and I presume to say that according to my ability I have been a faithful servant in the administration of Justice—but if an honest intention is to have the currency of merit, it will be owing to the stamp of your authority.

Your partiality towards me has been manifested. And it is most grateful to my heart, to know that I am regarded with feelings so kind, by my fellow citizens. Yet with a sense of my own imperfections, I am well aware that from rigorous judgment, I could not have expected such an offering of praise.

If I failed to acknowledge that I am not entitled by services to the high distinction which you have conferred upon me, I should indeed be more unworthy than I am, of your good opinion; and although I trust your flattering communication will not betray me into an overweening estimate of my own deserts, I believe I keep within the bounds of just and honorable pride, when I assure you, that I think my reputation greatly enhanced by this testimonial, and that I shall preserve it as a record of inestimable value.

I need not add that I shall be most happy to comply with your desire respecting my Portrait; for I cannot but wish that the decree which you have pronounced upon my Judicial character should be perpetuated.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your most faithful, sincere, and humble servant.

Monday, the 18th of November, 1822.

F. MACNAGHTEN.

Letter from Penang.—"We have been so busily engaged in Theatricals, that I have been repeatedly interrupted in finishing this epistle, and I doubt whether I am in the time for the GLASGOW Frigate which sails for Calcutta in the course of the day. Last night we performed the Dramatist, and I think it went off tolerably well. I personated Marianne on the occasion. His Majesty's Frigates TEES and GLASGOW and the NAUTILUS Cruiser being here, furnished a Band, and enabled us with the assistance of some of their Officers, to get up a play; and the Governor a few evenings ago gave us a Dinner, making the place more gay than it has been for a long time past. We also had a Meeting of British Inhabitants to prefer an Address to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings on His Lordship's quitting India, which of course was carried unanimously, and it was also resolved to request His Lordship would kindly permit a Picture of himself to be placed next to that of my Lord Wellesley in the Government House here, which was likewise enthusiastically carried, and a Subscription to defray the expence attending the measure immediately raised on the spot. Sir Ralph Rice, the Recorder, spoke in the most feeling manner on the occasion.—He dwelt on the Marquess's talents, the numerous and splendid train of his private virtues, the parity of mind, honor, the chivalrous honor that has so conspicuously marked His Lordship's conduct throughout life, the incalculable benefits that have been derived by every class of the Inhabitants of India from His Lordship's Rule, which Sir Ralph said it was almost beyond the power of imagination to conceive, and by which nothing like an adequate notion could be formed by any but those who had been enabled as he had been in his late tour through India, to visit the places where these blessings had been bestowed, and where every tongue was clamorous in His Lordship's praise. The GLASGOW carries the address and I must conclude lest I be too late; the fatigues of last evening's performance have also indisposed me from writing all that I would say to you on a subject wherein my feelings are so much interested, but which it would be impossible for me to find words to give adequate expression to."—*John Bull.*

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—301—

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

PORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 14, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, in publishing the following Extract of a General Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, on the Abuse of the Sale of Spirituous Liquors to the European Soldiery, hereby declares, that the punishment of being sent out of the Country, will infallibly attend on any future breach of the Orders of Government on that head:—

Extract of a General Letter, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 29th of May, 1822.

Letter to Court of Directors, dated 30th September, 1820.

Paras. 166 a 8.—“Reporting the Regulations which have been laid down, in order to prevent the illicit Sales of Spirituous Liquors within the limits of Military Cantonments, occasioned by the Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, assembled for ascertaining by whom and under what License, Liquors, to a large extent, had been clandestinely disposed of to the European Troops at Meerut; and that Alexander Smith, a Retail Dealer of European Goods at Meerut, convicted under these Regulations, has been punished, by cancelling the permission formerly granted of residing within the Provinces of Meerut and Mooradabad, and directing him to be sent to the Presidency.”

42.—“So dreadful are the effects produced upon the European Constitution in India, by indulgence in Spirituous Liquors, so extensive are its ravages on the lives of the Soldiery, and so numerous are the Crimes which result from it, that the punishment to be inflicted upon the Individuals, who promote the evil, may justly be severe. To withdraw from such Individuals our License to reside in India, appears to be a measure calculated to deter them from pursuing the practice;—We accordingly Authorize you to send to England any European, who shall hereafter be found guilty of this Crime.”

43.—“You will of course take the necessary measure to announce this instruction to all whom it may concern.”

With advertence to the 5th Paragraph of General Orders under date the 28th of November, 1818, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs it to be understood by the Officers of the Commissariat Department, that, extending the principle therein laid down, they are expected to enlarge their enquiries into the resources and capabilities of their respective Districts, so as to enable them to afford the latest information on all points connected with Military Supply, whenever called for by Government, without delay.

Although the most Noble the Governor General in Council is aware that the Commissary General has taken the most effectual measures, in his Department for obtaining information relative to the resources of the Country, in connexion with Military Operations, His Lordship in Council is yet desirous of thus publicly communicating to the Officers of the Commissariat, the expectation of Government as to the important duties which are required from them, and of explicitly announcing, that their future advancement in the Department must in a great measure, depend on the zeal and intelligence they may exhibit, in developing the resources of the Districts in which they are employed.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

Artillery Regiment.—2d Lieutenant James Watson Wakefield to be 1st-Lieutenant, from the 27th October 1822, in succession to Gray deceased.

Lieutenant Richard Burney, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.—Date of Arrival in Fort William, 26th October 1822.

Mr. Henry Beatty, Cadet of Infantry, is admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with his Appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors.—Date of Arrival in Fort William, 10th November 1822.

41.—“The Regulations adopted by you for Checking the Sale of Spirituous Liquors in Military Cantonments by exacting Penal Bonds from the Shop Keepers, appear to us to be judicious; but we are of opinion that the punishment of sending to Calcutta such Europeans as are found guilty of Selling Liquor to the Troops, contrary to the Orders of Government, may not in all cases be adequate to the Offence.”

Lieutenant Vickers Jacob, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company; the Resignation to have effect from the 11th July 1822.

Mr. Wynne George Lewis, whose rank as a Cadet of Artillery, is notified in the List No. 1, of 1820, published in General Orders of the 2d July, 1821, appearing to have been subsequently transferred to the Establishment of Fort St. George, the name of that Gentleman is accordingly to be struck off the List of the Bengal Army.

Full Batta and Field Establishments are to cease with all the Troops of the Native Army serving in Kumaon, from the 1st Proximo.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign James Stevens to be Lieutenant from the 11th July, 1822, in succession to Jacob, resigned the Service.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Garrison Order, by the Most Noble the Governor, Fort William; Nov. 19, 1822.

Notice.—The Royal Gate to be closed on Thursday Morning next the 21st instant, at Gun-fire, until further Orders, to enable the Executive Officer to lay down a new Main Bridge.

J. VAUGHAM, Town Major.

General Orders by the Commanders in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta; Nov. 12, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon James Ronald, admitted to the Service by Government General Orders of the 9th instant, is appointed to do duty with the 3d Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum, and directed to join without delay.

The remaining portion of the leave granted to Assistant Surgeon Hutchison, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regt. is cancelled from this date.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

General Staff,—Brigade-Major Faithful, from 10th Nov. to 10th Jan. 1823, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

Goruckpore Lt. Infantry—Asst. Surg. the Hon'ble Mr. F. Sempill, from 10th Nov. to 10th Feb. 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to an application for leave to make a Sea Voyage.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 13, 1822.

Station Orders by Major-General L. Thomas, C. B., Commanding the Cawnpore Division of the Army, under date the 19th ultimo, nominating Captain Tapp of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry to the charge of the Honorable Company's European Invalids and time-expired Men proceeding towards Chunar and the Presidency by water, and of date the 22d ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Hoare to afford Medical aid to the same, are confirmed.

Lieutenant R. C. Dickson is removed from the 6th Company 2d Battalion to the 3d Company 3d Battalion of Artillery.

Ensign Cargenven of the 2d Battalion 28th Regiment is permitted, under the particular circumstances of his case, to do duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment until further orders.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Lemit, in General Orders of the 25th of October, is to commence from the 1st of October, instead of the 20th of that month.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant and Adjutant Martindell, of Skinner's Horse, in General Orders of the 27th September, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Bn. 1st Regt.—Surgeon Thomas, from 5th Nov. to 6th Jan. 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Bn. 22d. Regt.—Lieutenant Lennox, from 30th Oct. to 30th January, 1823, to visit Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Bn. 19th Regt.—Captain Palmer, from 30th October, to 30th November, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Nov. 16, 1822.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment,—Major A. Campbell, from 20th November, to 1st January, 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 18, 1822.

Lieutenant James Stevens of the 3d Native Infantry, is posted to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Ensign R. H. Miles of the 1st Battalion 28th Regiment Native Infantry, at present doing duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry is directed to proceed and join his proper Corps.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 12, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointment.
16th Light Dragoons.—Captain Turner Macan from Half Pay 24th Light Dragoons to be Captain, vice Wm. Tomkinson who exchanges, receiving the difference between the Full Pay of Cavalry and the Full Pay of Infantry, 8th Nov. 1821.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 13, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

67th Foot.—Lieutenant G. Frankland from the 65th Foot to be Lieutenant, vice C. H. Doyle, removed to the 4th Light Dragoons, 27th Sept. 1822.

Memorandum.—The report received at Head-Quarters of the Death of Captain Machell of the 30th Foot appearing to be unfounded, the Commander in Chief is pleased to cancel the Promotions and Appointment consequent thereto, as announced in General Orders, of the 9th ultimo, viz. Lieutenant Wm. Sullivan to be Captain. Ensign Chas. Deane to be Lieutenant. Chas. Wynne Barrow Gent. to be Ensign.

The Commander in Chief having been pleased to permit Captain F. Fuller of the 59th Regt. to withdraw his application to resign His Majesty's Service; the Promotion of Lieutenant R. Manners to be Captain of a Company by purchase in that Officer's succession, as stated in General Orders of the 16th ultimo, is cancelled.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 14, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that Quarter Masters, or other persons duly authorised, who may be employed to pass Clothing, or any description of Military Stores thro' the Custom House in Calcutta, shall state in their application to the Collector, the quality and quantity of such Articles, certifying at the same time the Regiment, or Regiments for which the Stores, &c. &c. may be intended, when, agreeably to a communication received by His Excellency from the Board of Customs, the Packages without being opened, or without their being detained longer than what may be necessary for preparing and granting the requisite Permit, will be passed free of Duty, and all Tax whatsoever.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; November 16, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following temporary Appointments until further Orders.

Lieutenant Murphy of the 8th Dragoons to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Volunteers for the 16th Lancers at present under the Command of Brevet Captain Cortlandt, with retrospective effect from the 24th September last.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel Wilshire of the 38th Regiment to Command, and Lieut. Buchanan of the same Corps to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Volunteers for the 13th Regiment from the date of their arrival at Berhampore.

The leave of absence granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to the following Officers, is confirmed.

To Captain Savage, 13th Dragoons, to visit Bengal on his private affairs, for three months, from the date of his embarkation.

To Captain Machell, 30th Foot, to proceed to Sea on sick certificate, for 6 months, from ditto.

To Ensign Moore, 69th Regiment, to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate, for 4 months from ditto.

Lieutenant Thomas Harrison of the 4th Dragoons, has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for one year from the date of his embarkation.

Cornet Knox of the 17th Dragoons, has leave to proceed to England, where he will rejoin his Corps upon its arrival from India.

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville, to the following Officers, is confirmed.

To Lieutenant Coney, 4th Dragoons, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

To Ensign Froome, 47th Regiment, in extension, to the 10th January 1823, to enable him to rejoin his Corps from Ceylon.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 18, 1822.

Adverting to the approaching embarkation for Europe of the 17th Foot, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the volunteering from that Corps for the 13th, 20th, 41st, 44th and 54th Regiments, agreeably to the instructions detailed in General Orders of the 15th March, and 26th April last, shall take place with the sanctions of the Most Noble the Governor within the Garrison of Fort William on the 21st, 22d and 23d instant.

2. The men who extend their services into the 44th Regiment are to be made over at once to that Corps, and those who volunteer for the 13th, 20th, 41st and 54th are to be placed for the present under a captain, and

two Subalterns to be selected by Colonel Morrison from the 44th Regiment for that purpose, and their accounts are to be made over to Major Bristow.

3. The Volunteers for the 13th Regiment are to be held in readiness to proceed with the sanction of Government to Berhampore, as soon as Boats can be provided for their accommodation, for which the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division will be pleased on or after the morning of the 25th instant, to make the usual application.

4. The Paymaster of the 17th Regiment will have placed at his command the means of paying the authorized bounty, which is to be delivered to the men immediately upon their being attested.

5. The Volunteers are to be inspected by a committee of three Medical Officers, composed of the Surgeons of the 16th Lancers, and 44th Regiment, and Acting Surgeon 17th Foot, no man is to be passed by the Committee who is not in every respect fit for service.

6. The Boys who have been enlisted by special authority, may accompany their Fathers, or Friends to the Regiments of which they make choice, and upon the receipt at the Adjutant General's Office, of a Descriptive Roll which is to be furnished by the Officer Commanding the 17th Regiment, they will be transferred accordingly in General Orders. These Boys, it is to be understood, are not entitled to any bounty, unless they have attained the age of 18, when of course they are to be considered upon a footing with the other unlimited Service Soldiers of the Regiment, and may Volunteer in like manner, receiving the regulated sum.

7. It is to be particularly explained to the 17th Regiment previously to the commencement of the Volunteering, that the men cannot be allowed to make choice of the 38th Regiment, that Corps having more than completed its Establishment from the 34th, 53rd and 65th Regiments.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Erratum.—In the concluding part of the Sixth Paragraph of the Remarks by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, on the Sentence of the Court Martial on Lieut. Colonel Robison of H. M. 24th Regt. of Foot, published in the Gazette of the 14th instant for—"were not its correctness thus exposed," read—"were not its INCORRECTNESS thus exposed."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18, 1822.

Notice is hereby given that Box Packets are open for letters to proceed to Great Britain by the following Ship's viz.

H. C. Ship ASIA, for London, to be despatched from Sangor on the 28th instant.—OSPRAY, for Greenock, to sail early in December.—CLYDE, for London, about the 3d December.—BENGAL MERCHANT, for ditto via Madras, early in December.—CALCUTTA, for Liverpool ditto ditto.—HOPE for London via Cape, about the 9th December.—WILLIAM MONEY, for London, about the 15th December.—LOTUS, for ditto, ditto ditto.—DUKE OF BEDFORD, for ditto, ditto ditto.—LARKINS, for ditto, in all December.—CATHERINE, for ditto, ditto ditto.—PHOENIX, for ditto ditto ditto.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR, P. M. G.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, NOVEMBER 21, 1822.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 20 8	20 0
Unremittable ditto,	13 12	13 8
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821,..... }	28 8	28 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,.....	26 8	25 8
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April,.....	25 0	24 0
Bank Shares,	4750 0	4650 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5-8 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount.....		at 5-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.		

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 205 0	a 205 12 per 100
Dubloons,	30 8	a 31 8 each
Joes, or Pezas,	17 8	a 17 12 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	a 4 12 each
Louis D'Ors,	8 4	a 8 8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4	a 190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6½	a 3 7 6 each
Sovereigns,	9 8	a 10 0
Bank of England Notes,	9 8	a 10 6

Asiatic Society.

A meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's House in Chouringhee on Thursday, the 14th of November, the Most Noble the President in the Chair.

At this meeting the election of Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Committee of Papers, took place.

Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

The Honorable W. B. BAYLEY, Esq.

Major General T. HARDWICKE.

Committee of Papers.

James Atkinson,	James Calder,	Capt. A. Locket,
John Bentley,	J. G. Gordon,	The Rev. J. Parson,
The Rev. Dr. Carey,	Capt. J. A. Hodgson,	Courtney Smith.

A plan of the "Society of Arts for Scotland," was laid before the meeting by Major General HARDWICKE, at the request of Dr. DAVID BREWSTER, L. L. D. and Director of that institution. The Prospectus observes that it had long been matter of surprise, as well as of regret, that Scotland should be almost the only country in Europe in which there was no general institution for promoting the useful arts. The advanced state of education among the working classes, and the habits of reading and reflection which elevate that portion of our countrymen above those of all other nations, have called forth powers of invention which have hitherto been allowed to languish in obscurity and neglect. A Society of Arts has been for some years projected in Edinburgh, and was first announced to the public in December 1819, under the name of a "Society for the promotion of the mechanical and useful arts in Scotland, for rewarding inventions of public utility, and disseminating useful knowledge among the industrious classes of society." The success which has attended the experiment of a school of arts for Edinburgh, affords the best earnest of the advantages which would result from similar establishments in the principal towns of Scotland. The funds of the institution will be derived principally from an annual subscription of one guinea, from each of its members, but donations, however small, will be received for the support of this useful institution, of which his Majesty the King is the Patron.*

The horns of the Thibet Tailless Deer were presented for the Museum, by the Marquis of Hastings.

Plaster Casts of the bones of the leg and great claw of the Megalonyx, were presented by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. An account of this animal is given in the fourth volume of their transactions.

The Secretary presented in the name of the Hon'ble JOHN ADAM, Esq. three silver coins of MAHMOOD SULTAN, of Malwa, and two others of gold, very ancient, from Warangul.

At this meeting the following curiosities were also presented;

Two Pebbles from Van Dieman's Land, commonly called Van Dieman's Land Diamonds, by F. P. STRONG, Esq.

Specimens of Lava from Barren Island, and of Coral from Carnicobar, by Doctor ADAM, in the name of Captain WEBSTER, of the ship JULIANA. Barren Island, with its volcano, from which these specimens were obtained, has been described in the 4th volume of the Asiatic Researches, by Lieutenant (now Colonel) COLEBROOKE, but the account is a very brief one. In the month of March last Captain WEBSTER, on the passage from Carnicobar to Rangoon, had occasion to approach close to Barren Island. It was first visible at day-light, and at 7 A. M. being within 10 or 12 miles of it, he could plainly perceive, with his glass, columns of white smoke issuing from the crater of the volcano. Determined upon visiting the island, he, accompanied by his chief Officer, pulled for a small bay, where it was supposed they would have no difficulty in landing. On approaching, however, to within a hundred yards of the shore, they were suddenly assailed by hot puffs of wind, and on dipping their fingers into the water they were surprised to find it as hot almost as if it had been boiling. The stones on shore, and the rocks exposed by the ebbing of the tide, were smoking, and hissing, and the water was bubbling all around them. At this place they had a complete view of the cone, which did not then appear a quarter of a mile distant. Having pulled a little to the southward, they landed in a cove, and commenced ascending an almost perpendicular precipice, holding on by the grass that grew out of the ashes covering the rocks. With no small danger and difficulty they reached the top of a ridge, where they found a small tree, or rather shrub, under the shade of which they enjoyed a full view of the volcano. It is an immense cone regularly sloping from the base, to the summit, and in appearance and color, resembles a heap

of sifted coal-ashes, with cinders scattered over its surface. The diameter at the base is supposed to be about 300 or 1000 yards, at the top about 30, and the whole of that space seems to be occupied by the mouth. Captain WEBSTER could observe no flame, but large volumes of thin white smoke kept continually issuing from it. This cone stands in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills, which nearly close around it, the only opening to the sea, being where the party first attempted to land. After descending the acclivity they rowed to the place where they first endeavored to get on shore, and the rising of the tide enabled them to step from the boat upon the rocks. Desirous of examining the crater they ascended 30 or 40 yards, sinking ankle deep in ashes at each step, but it was next impossible to climb to the mouth. The geographical site of the Island is said to be accurately given by Horsburgh. The elevation of the volcano is about half a mile.

Several clubs, and a spear, used in war by the natives of New Zealand, were presented by Dr. ADAM, in the name of E. F. Bromley, Esq. Surgeon R. N. and Naval Officer on Van Dieman's Land.

Specimens of Petrefactions by Mr. VELD of Benares, including a very fine one which appears to be a fragment of the Palm tree, or *Phoenix Dactylifera* of LINNÆUS. No account of its local situation, or position, was forwarded with the specimen, but it is understood to have been found below the surface, somewhere in Bundelcund, and not far from Sagar.

Mr. GIBSON presented the model of a hollow garden wall as constructed in England, and a Specimen of the Bengallee mode of foliating glass globes with lead. Mr. GIBSON also presented a continuation of his list of Books in the Society's Library.

In the name of Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES, Major General HARDWICKE presented the second volume of the Malayan Miscellany, the contents of which we shall notice on a future occasion.

The Council of the Madras College have presented the following works to the Society:—Telooگو Grammar, by Mr. Campbell.—Telooگو Dictionary by d. to.—Carnataca Grammar, by Mr. McKerrell.—A new edition of Beschi's Tamil Grammar.—Telooگو Tales.—A Treatise on Arabic Syntax.

The Secretary communicated to the meeting a Memoir of Benares accompanied by a Map, with a notice of the principal Hindoo and Mussulman families in that city, by JAMES PRINSEP, Esq. The Catalogue is prefaced by a few general remarks. Tradition and mythological history would make us believe that Benares, or Kashee, was a most ancient, and a most holy place, that it survives in age a hundred lives of Brahma, each of whose days is 4320 million of years; that it stands upon the trident, or trisool, of Mahadeo, never shaken by earthquakes, nay that the whole town was once of pure gold, which only dwindled into stone and brick along with the rapid deterioration of human virtue! Only 800 years ago, however, there was but a mud village bearing the name of Benares, which has gradually bettered its materials into brick and stone. From the Persian historians it appears that during the invasion of India by MAHMOOD of Ghaznee, a Rajah Banar held possession of the Old Fort, and town within it, which was totally destroyed and plundered by the General MOSOOD, in A. D. 1020. It was again plundered by KUTUBODDIN in 1193. At both periods it is stated that immense treasure was found, and innumerable idols destroyed. In the reign of MAHUMUD SHAH (1730) Munsharam, Zemindar, obtained from that Emperor the Sunood of Rajah in favor of his son Balwund Sing, together with the establishment of a Mint and Courts of Justice. The Man-mundil, supposed to be the oldest building now extant, was erected by Man Singh, in 1550, and the astronomical instruments were added by Jey Singh in 1680. In Mr. DEANE's time, not twenty years ago, Benares contained, by census, 6,50,000 souls, 30,000 houses of one to six stories high, and 150 garden houses. In general each story of a large house is rented by a separate family of numerous individuals; the census sets down 280 inmates for a house of 6 stories; Benares is famous for its Ghauts, and the wanders of Kashee are summed up in these words, *Ram, Sonar, our Sherhee*, which may be translated "Belles, Bulls, and Broad Stairs!"

The Secretary also laid before the meeting an Essay on the Mudar or *Asclepias Gigantea*, and its medical virtues, by GEORGE PLAYFAIR Esq. The Mudar is prepared as follows: The roots are dug from a sandy soil in the months of April and May. They are well washed in clear water, till every particle of soil is removed, the moisture is then carefully absorbed by wiping with a cloth. They are allowed to dry in the open air to such a degree that the milky juice becomes, in some measure, inspissated. The outside brown crust is then to be scraped off, and the rind left pure and white. The rind is now to be sliced off or separated from the woody part, and dried for use. When reduced to a powder it must be preserved in bottles, well corked, as it is apt to attract moisture. The Mudar is a powerful tonic and alterative, a stimulant and deobstruent, and, combined with opium, a sudorific. It has been given with great advantage in syphilis, lepra, in cutaneous eruptions, and dropsy, in rheumatism, hectic fever, and takes from glandular obstructions; in tape-worm, and intermittents. It has been found very efficacious in

* We understand that subscriptions are received in Calcutta by Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.

hat species of cancer so common among the natives of India called *Lupus*, and in all the varieties of leprosy or elephantiasis. In the horse it appears effectually to cure *barsuttee*, a disease common and destructive in this country. The dose is about five grains twice a day. It is also employed, externally, in ulcers, &c. The occasional use of it, in the Presidency General Hospital, appears to prove that it is a remedy of considerable activity, and highly deserving the notice of medical practitioners.

Remark on the lower parts of Koonawar, by Lieut. A. GERARD, 13th Regt. N. I. were presented to the meeting by the Secretary. Koonawar is a tract of country lying on both banks of the Sattlej, the habitable part seldom exceeding eight miles in breadth. The mountains are from 18,000 to 20,000 feet about the level of the sea. The remarks are in great detail, and give a comprehensive description of an interesting portion of upper India. Among the Tartars, Lieut GERARD says, cheating, lying, and thieving are unknown, and they may be trusted with any thing; they have the nicest notions of honesty of any people on the face of the earth, and pay an inviolable regard to property.

The work of Dr. HAMILTON (late Buchanan) on the Fishes of the Ganges, was presented in the name of the author; and the first part of the Transactions of the Astronomical Society of London was received from the Secretary of that Society.

An application being made on behalf of Mr. MACK, of Serampore College, for the temporary use of the Society's Great Room in order to deliver in it, during the present season, a course of Chemical Lectures, it was resolved to comply with the solicitation.

We have received by the last arrival from France the *Discours d'ouverture prononcé à la première séance générale*, of the French Société Asiatique, and observe that H. H. WILSON, Esq. and Captain A. LOCKETT, of Calcutta, and the Rev. Dr. MARSHMAN, of Serampore, have been elected Associates of that literary Institution. The honorary President is the Duc d'ORLEANS, and the President, the Baron de SACY. The introductory discourse, of which we propose giving some account, was delivered by the latter.—*Government Gazette*.

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 20	Mary Ann	British	W. Wise	Penang

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 20, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—JOHANNE MARIA, (D.) *McGARRY*, (brig), passed down.

Kagera.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ship PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSEY-HIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA.

The TAMAR (Arab) arrived off Calcutta on Wednesday.

Nautical Notices.

Yesterday the Ship GOLCONDA, proceeded down to Diamond Harbour to complete her lading; from thence she goes to sea on or about the 26th of December, calling at Madras for Passengers only.

Passengers from Calcutta.—Mrs. Mellis, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Imiach, Mrs. Bryant, Dr. Barnes, Surg. Beng. Estab. G. Watson, Jas. Middleton, David Gray, Esqrs. Children.—Masters Larkins, Shum, D'Aguillar, Vincent, Watson, Imiach, Bryant. Misses Shum, D'Aguillar, Watson, Middleton, Bryant.

Passengers from Madras.—Mrs. Reed, General Hayes, Thos. Pavey, Esq.

Deaths.

On the 21st instant, at 2½ P. M., after a most excruciating and protracted illness, GEORGE ABBOTT, Esq. aged 48 years; a man whose high sense of probity, and whose many virtues, commanded the respect of every individual of his acquaintance.

On the 20th instant, after a lingering illness of Fever, at the house of Captain EASTGATE, near the Circular Road, Master FREDERICK WILLIAM STEELE, eldest Son of WILLIAM STEELE, Esq. Custom House Dublin, and Nephew of Captain MAHON, Commander of the Ship AGINCOURT; much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him, aged 13 years.

At Gorrawarra, on the 5th instant, Serjeant Major ANDREW AMOS, of the 1st Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaleon,..... per maund	14 0 a	14 8
Cutchoura,.....	11 8 a	13 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,.....	2 2 a	2 4
Patchery, 1st,.....	2 4 a	2 8
Ditto, 2d,.....	1 12 a	1 14
Moongy, 1st,.....	1 7 a	1 9
Ditto, 2d,.....	1 6 a	1 7
Wheat, Dooda,.....	1 3 a	1 4
Gram, Patna,.....	1 1 a	1 2
Dhall, Urrubr, good,.....	1 9 a	1 10
Indigo, fine blue,.....	310 0 a	320 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	295 0 a	305 0
Fine purple and violet,.....	290 0 a	295 0
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,.....	5 12 a	6 2
2d sort,.....	5 0 a	5 8
3d sort,.....	4 0 a	4 8

Indigo—Has been in very active demand since our last, and prices firm at our quotations. The Honorable Company have purchased about 6000 maunds at 310 to 320 per maund, and sales to individuals to a considerable extent have been made at about the same rates according to quality.

Cotton.—We have heard of no sales in this during the week—except a few small parcels changing hands among the natives. At Mirzapore, on the 12th of November, new Bandah was stated at 17-7, Jaleon at 14-10 and Cutchoura at 14-1 per local maund. At Jeagunge, on the 12th of November, new Cutchoura was quoted at 13-4 to 13-8 per maund, sales during the week 8500 maunds of which 1000 were for Calcutta, and the rest for country consumption, stock 24,000 maunds.

Sugar and Saltpetre—Have been in fair demand during the week: Sales in both have been effected at our quotations.

Piece Goods.—The market continues dull, but steady at our quotations.

Grain—In fair request at our quotations.

Metals.—Sheet Copper, in good demand and advancing. Swedish Iron and Steel in limited request, but steady, English Iron rather on the decline, Tutenague and Saltpetre, in fair demand at our quotations.

Europe Goods.—The demand for Piece Goods and perishable articles is rather improving. A very heavy Stock still in the market.

Freight to London—May still be rated at £2-10 to £5 per ton.

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following Articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerable correct idea of the Market.—The Exchange being at Par.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Articles as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,.....	10 a	15 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine,..... P. C.	0 a	10 per cent. A.
Broad Cloth, coarse,..... P. C.	0 a	19 per cent. D.
Flannels,.....	20 a	25 per cent. D.
Hats, Bicknell's,.....	10 a	15 per cent. A.
Chintz,..... P. C.	0 a	10 per cent. D.
Cutlery,..... P. C.	0 a	25 per cent. D.
Earthen-ware,.....	45 a	50 per cent. D.
Glass-ware,..... P. C.	0 a	10 per cent. D.
Window Glass,..... P. C.	0 a	10 per cent. D.
Hosiery,.....	0 a	20 per cent. D.
Moslins Assorted,.....	15 a	20 per cent. D.
Oilman's Stores,..... P. C.	0 a	5 per cent. D.
Stationery,..... P. C.	0 a	10 per cent. A.

Marriage.

On the 21st instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J PARSON, ROBERT INCE, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH CATTELL.

Births.

On the 21st instant, Mrs. JOHN BUCKLAND, of a Daughter.
At Puttyghur, on the 1st instant, Mrs. M. S. HENESKY, of a Daughter.

Erratum.

Omission of date in the letter signed "KATAFELTO," in yesterday's JOURNAL—Putna, November 8, 1822.